

MAINE FARMER

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AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS, &c.

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 29.

Maine Farmer.

There is a splendid blossom of fruit trees this season.

Early potatoes were up in our garden, without hot-bed starting, the 11th of May—the earliest on record on the farm under like conditions.

The late rain was just in time, and everybody was glad to see it. The ground now is in the best of condition for planting. The King of the Cornfield is at work this week in every direction.

We wish every farmer in the county of Piscataquis would take the good old reliable Maine Farmer. Our farming would be the better for it.—Piscataquis Observer.

We wish so, to—thanks! So, also the Farmer would be the better for it. Hence it would be a practical illustration of "mutual aid."

Alexander McAdie's circular on protection from lightning, issued by the weather bureau of the Department of Agriculture, states that two million dollars worth of buildings are annually destroyed in the United States and two hundred lives lost from this cause. New England suffers most. It is stated that the risk of being struck by lightning is five times greater in the country than in the city. The pamphlet concludes with the latest and best means of protection known to science.

Farmers should not overlook the grand prize of a King of the Cornfield premium list by the Whitman Agricultural Society, Auburn, for the best two acres of corn. It is a chance to get one of the best corn planters ever made for nothing. Also the prize of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, Boston, for the best acre of potatoes grown on the Stock Farm Potato Manure, a half ton of this manure worth \$22.50. This is manure enough on which to grow the potatoes. Entries for these two rich prizes should be made on or before June 1st. Apply without delay to G. M. Twitchell, Secretary, Augusta, Me.

CARE OF ROADSIDES.

This is the season for the repair of highways in country towns. Properly the condition and care of the roadsides may come in for a share of attention. Since the removal and doing away with roadside fences to so large extent has become the practice, there has been a marked improvement in the condition and care of that part of the roadway not needed or utilized for public travel. Long reaches are found where all stone, bushes or obstructions have been cleared away and the field cultivation been extended quite to the ditches of the roadway. The improved appearance of the roadsides thus made has been most marked and is readily noted and heartily approved by every observer possessed of any measure of cultivated taste.

Room for criticism and for advocating further attention in this direction comes from the fact that this attention to the roadsides is yet so limited as to be all right as far as it goes, but too generally is found confined to those sections abutting cultivated fields and only where fences are not found. In other sections there is still seen a general neglect of these untraveled portions of the roadway. Boulders, brush, bushes and roots, cleared from the traveled way, are thrown out in confusion and with utter disregard of all appearances, and left there in their unsightly confusion to decay or till kind Nature has time to come forward and cover the tangled mass with her mantle of spreading foliage.

The owners of the lands over which these roadways are laid are certainly excusable for not taxing themselves with the labor of keeping these borders, of which they have no use, in order. Rightfully, if not legally, this belongs to the town and should be made a part of the highway repairs.

If not the duty of the town to give that attention to the roadsides that decency and a cultivated taste calls for, by keeping the bushes at bay and clearing them up in respectful order, certainly there is no reason for the street commissioner to add to the neglect and disfigure the premises with the confusion of debris as now in many cases seen. Bushes cut or pulled out by the roots should be carefully piled and burned, and rocks removed from the travel of the road should be taken to the fence-side instead of being left in promiscuous confusion. Neither good taste nor law do not justify the lumbering up of the roadsides as now practiced. Occasionally a negligent owner is guilty of adding to this unsightly confusion and of course opens to censure for his slovenly acts. Such examples, however, are growing less and would soon disappear if those in charge of the roads were brought under proper restrictions.

Attention to these wayside improvements is called for. The matter needs to be talked over and the people educated up to a higher appreciation of neatness and order connected with them. This would be a good work for the town. Indifference is the first thing

to be overcome. This would not be difficult. Agitation would lead to a reform that would soon make our roadsides lines of beauty. Nature will do the work if not obstructed and abused by the hand of man.

CO-OPERATIVE OR PROPRIETARY—WHICH IS THE BETTER?

Creameries in our State are managed in two ways, proprietary and cooperative. That is, in a proprietary enterprise the business is carried on by a proprietor, who contracts with the farmers for their cream at a stipulated price, makes and sells the product and has what he can get for it. His object is to make some money out of the business. That is what he is carrying it on for. If he cannot get a profit it is no object whatever for him to continue, so he stops. This is all right and business-like. The proprietor pays what he agrees to for cream, and the farmer gets what belongs to him under the contract.

On the other hand, with the cooperative management the work is carried on at as low cost as practicable, and the makers of the cream get the entire net receipts of the product. There is no middle man between the farmers and the factory, receiving a profit out of the business. The cost of making and selling is just the same in the one case as in the other. Hence in the cooperative enterprise the farmers get just that much more for their cream and the proprietor in the other case absorbs his profits on the business.

The above, of course, is the theoretical view of the relations of the two methods of running a butter factory. How does it work in fact? The theory holds good in full in its application. The strictly cooperative factories in the State have been paying right along a higher average for the cream furnished than have the proprietary enterprises. Here is a fact worthy of note by every community of associated dairymen. True, two or three cents difference is but a trifle on a single pound of butter, but when the dairymen is made the principal business of the farm, as it ought to be, a trifle on a pound soon mounts up to a considerable sum. Farmers should study these matters and aim to get out of their business that is profitable.

In the face of facts thus set forth, many of the creameries started in the State have been leased and are run on the proprietary plan, the farmers thus losing all the proprietors are making.

INSTRUCTION IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND DAIRYING.

Gradually and certainly the agricultural colleges, one after another, are "getting there" in their application of educational methods to the peculiar demands of the farm and the household. We wish to see more of this effort manifested at Orono. We recently referred to some of the advance steps at Storrs. Now it is Minnesota that is marching on. The Minnesota School of Agriculture announces a special session of its dairy school for the benefit of women. While one of our Eastern organs of the farmer's wants in education is sticking over technicalities of the language of the organic act, the Western States find the same lumber enough to meet the peculiar needs of the class for which the work of these institutions was intended. This is Western push. The term will commence June 5th and close June 28th. The course is open to all women who are qualified to take the lectures.

The course of instruction will embrace the subjects of Dairying, Domestic Economy, Horticulture, Chemistry, Entomology and Zoology, and Hygiene, in so far as these enter into the daily life and occupation of the women of our American households. There will be no "lessons" or "text books" in the usual school use of those terms, but daily lectures and practice. We note that the programme includes eleven lectures by Prof. Haack, covering the entire field of home dairying, and ten lectures on cooking by Junia S. Shepperd, M. S., instructor in Domestic Science, with thirty-three lectures on other topics by other teachers.

GREEN MANURING.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 16, issued by the Department of Agriculture, takes up the subject of leguminous plants for green manuring and for feeding. The subject matter is prepared by Assistant Director of Experiment Stations, E. W. Allen, Ph. D. The author treats his subject in a plain, common-sense manner, free from technicalities and scientific detail. It is a compilation of what is known of the matter of growing and utilizing leguminous plants, rather than the details of how this knowledge has been gained. For one, we never have endorsed the practice of green manuring direct, for the reason that we claim there is a better way to reach a similar end. In this bulletin, however, we find nothing to condemn from that standard of consideration. The bulletin is too long for the columns of a paper, but the summary here given in full shows each of the different points treated, and the conclusion therefrom. It is seldom that so much of sound teaching is found so clearly stated in so small a compass.

(1) Green manuring improves the

physical properties of the soil by making the soil more porous and adding to its supply of humus. It brings up the dormant plant food from deep down in the soil and deposits it near the surface, where it can be used by plants feeding near the surface.

(2) Green manuring with buckwheat, Hungarian grass, and other non-leguminous plants, adds practically nothing to the soil which was not there before, except a mass of vegetable matter which decays and goes to form humus.

(3) Green manuring with clover, peas, beans, lupines, etc., (leguminous crops), actually enriches the soil in nitrogen drawn from the air. These plants can grow with very little soil nitrogen. They store up the nitrogen of the air as they grow, and when plowed under give it up to the soil and to future crops. It is the cheapest means of manuring the soil with nitrogen.

(4) But animals, as well as plants, require nitrogen for food. By feeding the crops of clover, cowpeas, etc., only about one-fourth of the fertilizing materials of the crop is lost if the manure is properly cared for. As the nitrogen of the air is the cheapest source of nitrogen for plants, so it is the cheapest source of protein (nitrogen) for animals. The leguminous crop is best utilized when it is fed out on the farm, and the manure saved and applied to the soil. The greatest profit is thus secured, and nearly the same fertility is maintained as in green manuring.

(5) For renovating worn or barren soils, and for maintaining the fertility where the barnyard manure is not properly cared for, the use of such leguminous crops as cowpeas, clovers, and lupines is recommended. A dressing of potash and phosphates will usually be sufficient for the green manuring crop.

(6) The practice of green manuring on medium and better classes of soils is irrational and wasteful. The farmer should mend his system so that the barnyard manure will be as well cared for as any other farm product. For this purpose surface washing, leaching, fermentation, and decay should be guarded against. Then the feeding of richer food will mean richer manure and better and cheaper crops.

(7) The system of soiling, or feeding green crops in the barn in place of pasture, enables a larger number of animals to be kept on a given area of land, and the manure to be more completely saved. For this purpose leguminous crops are extremely valuable.

(8) Hay from leguminous crops is about twice as rich in protein as hay from grasses. In the one case this protein (nitrogen) is obtained very largely from the atmosphere; in the other it is all drawn from the fertility of the soil. Leguminous crops yield larger crops of hay to the acre than grasses. Hence the production of food materials on an acre, especially protein, is several times larger with leguminous crops.

(9) If allowed to ripen, the seed of the cowpeas and soy beans furnishes an extremely rich concentrated feed which can be ground and fed to several times as many animals as the straw remaining may be fed as coarse fodder, for it is richer than ordinary hay.

(10) Grow more leguminous crops. They furnish the cheapest food for stock and the cheapest protein for several times as many animals as the straw remaining may be fed as coarse fodder, for it is richer than ordinary hay.

WASHING BUTTER.

It is a substantially universal practice to wash butter. Our taste has always indicated that the washing toned down or washed away a measure of the flavor. Mr. H. B. Gurley of Illinois, well known to dairymen East and West as one of the best authorities on butter making and on the quality of the product to be found in the country, contributes to *Hoard's Dairyman* a communication on the subject of washing butter, which reads as follows:

I have recently been doing some work in churning to show the effect of washing butter. The churning was done at fifty-four degrees; I mean now that the buttermilk ran from the churn at fifty-four degrees and the butter showed the same temperature by the thermometer placed in the granular butter in the churn after the buttermilk was drawn out. After the butter had properly drained, one-third of the contents of the churn was taken out and salted and worked. From this working one tub was filled, also one ten-pound pail and a small jelly jar. The butter left in the churn was washed once, and one-half of the remaining butter taken out and the butter still left in the churn washed in a second water and allowed to lie in this water two hours. Each of these was salted, worked and packed alike, filling from each one tub, one ten-pound pail and one small jelly jar. When the butter was twenty-four hours old G. H. Gurley and myself examined it for flavor without knowing anything about which was the washed or unwashed butter. We agreed that the twice washed butter had the least flavor of the three. I selected the unwashed as the finest flavor, and my brother selected the once washed. We then asked the buttermilk maker's judgment, who has a fine nose for flavor; he called the unwashed the highest flavored, the once washed second, and the twice washed, third. He knew what he was judging but had no previously formed opinion to overcome. We then sent the three ten-pound pails to A. H. Barber of Chicago, for his judgment. He pronounced the unwashed butter the finest flavor and the best body. He judged without knowing anything about the facts, except that it was a test of flavor. He also took the samples in the jelly jars to Champaign, and Mr. Farrington, who was chief chemist of the Columbian dairy test, analyzed them and sent me the following analysis:

Unwashed No. 1. Fat. Water. Curd. Salt. 83.41 12.60 1.08 2.14
Washed No. 2. 83.83 12.32 1.13 2.72
Washed twice No. 3. 84.16 12.11 1.08 2.60
I believe that butter churned below fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit need not be washed to remove buttermilk, and that we secure a higher flavor when it is

not washed. Now, when I say fifty-five degrees I mean the temperature of the buttermilk, when drawn from the churn, not the temperature of the cream when the churning commences. Those two are often as far apart as success and failure are. Also when one-fifth to one-third of the whole milk is taken as cream it can not be gathered at a low temperature unless churned sweet. To churn at a temperature below fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit requires a rich cream. This rich cream gives less buttermilk, and the buttermilk contains a much smaller percent of fat.

APPLE GROWING.

The Care, Product and Profit of a Good Apple Orchard from 14 to 24 years of age, 1890-1900.

[A Paper by Edwin Hoyt, of New Canaan, read at the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Pomological Society, at Hartford, Jan. 24, 1893. Reprinted by request of the Society.]

These questions were given me to answer in this paper. The profits from an apple orchard from 14 years of age to 24 years depend so very much upon the care it receives from the time it is set, until 14 years of age, that I propose first to grow you an orchard 14 years and then tell you what it is able to do, for the ten years following. We must have our foundation properly laid, then we can build for the future with comparative certainty.

In selecting a soil for the orchard it is always best to select the driest and most fertile field on the farm, yet a poor soil at more expense can be made to grow the orchard and if wet can be under-drained, so as to do equally well. The trees should never be set in turf, but in stalk or fallow ground, and not less than 35 feet apart unless varieties like the Hubbardston Nonesuch, Newtown Pippins, English Russets, etc., do not make so large or spreading heads. Varieties of such may be planted 30 to 32 feet. The holes should be dug not less than two feet in diameter and 18 inches in depth. The surface soil in digging the hole should be placed by itself and the subsoil by itself. In filling the hole for the tree, use the surface soil and enough from the field by taking a shovel here and there to complete the setting of the tree. The subsoil to be scattered broadcast or otherwise to place the place of that used in filling the hole. This gives a good bed wherein to place the trees. The trees are of course to be trimmed properly, root and branch when set. If well composted manure is available spread about one bushel to each tree, covering a radius of say three feet, each way from the trees. If rotted manure is not at hand use some good fertilizer which is worth by our Station's valuation \$30 dollars or more per ton, say about three pounds to each tree, or of unleached ashes four quarts or more. Rake in the two latter and slightly work in the manure if used with a fork, but not so as to disturb the roots.

The orchard being planted the ground should now all be well manured for the crop. For this purpose use either yard manure, ashes or fertilizers as is best at your command. If yard manure is used apply not less than 25 tons horse wagon loads, more would be better, per acre. Of ashes two tons or more, and if fertilizer is used not less than 1500 pounds per acre. If either of the latter are used harrow it in after plowing, and if manure is used plow it under unless it is quite fine. Plant the ground with either corn, potatoes, small fruits or some kind of garden truck. Never sow grain or seed down to grass until the orchard is well established, if ever. Be careful the first year or two not to plant corn or potatoes or other crops too near the trees, say not within four feet of them. In cultivating the crop never forget to hoe or stir the ground about the trees. This will do much towards encouraging a large growth the first year which it is important to get. Continue this annual manuring, increasing rather than diminishing the quantity, and cultivate some crop annually until it ceases to pay for want of space to plant the crop, which will be when the orchard is 12 or 14 years of age. In plowing always be careful to plow shallow where the roots are. Never plow under the limbs but stir the ground with a harrow or cultivator and keep down all weeds.

Now we have reared our orchard to 14 years of age. The trees of course have annually been pruned and carefully looked after to keep out the grubs and to destroy insects, mildew, etc., and annually the trunks washed with a solution of potash water, one pound to eight quarts of water. The cost of the orchard per acre for the 14 years would be about as follows:

Cost of 35 trees at 25 cents each. \$8.75
Cost of planting the same, 25 cents. 8.75
Manuring for the 14 years at \$30 per ton. 420.00
Total. \$437.50

For the 14 years with annual manuring the orchard as we have recommended, the crops produced will or should pay for the labor expended in raising the 35 trees. This would give for the eight years 840 barrels of apples, which it would be safe to reckon at \$1 per barrel, or \$840 for the eight years' crop of apples or \$402.50 more than the cost

of the manure and trees. The 35 trees at 14 years may be truly estimated to be worth \$20 each or \$700. Thus we have to the credit of this acre \$1102.50, or nearly \$70 profit per acre since it was planted. Now from 14 to 24 years the orchard should be annually manured, say at a cost of \$50; trimming, spraying, cultivating or harrowing, \$25; total, \$75 per year; for the 10 years, \$750. The average annual yield per tree should not be less than 10 barrels or 350 barrels of apples from the acre.

Apples grown upon trees manured and cared for as we have treated the orchard above, would bring more in market than from our half-starved, grass-bound trees as we find them through our State, so it would be safe to estimate these 350 barrels of apples to be worth \$1 per barrel on the trees. This gives us \$350 for the apples; the annual expense \$75, leaving an annual profit of \$275 per acre, or \$2750 for the 10 years. This is not all. We have an orchard 25 years old, well established, capable of bearing still larger crops for a generation to follow than it has given in its youth.

Now, my friends, you may think I have overestimated the profits of my orchard reared here in these five minutes, but I truly believe I have not. These results are possible, and may be, I have no doubt, greatly increased. There is not a person here who begins to realize the possibilities of an apple orchard if properly treated. The profit which Frank Olmsted of Cheshire, Ontario county, N. Y., received last fall from his acre and one-half is far in excess of what I have estimated. He sold his crop from the acre and one-half for \$906.00, or at the rate of \$606.40 per acre, and had three or four hundred bushels of drying and cider apples besides, and I will venture to say that Mr. Olmsted's orchard was not fed and treated the first 14 years as I have directed above. Mr. Benjamin Hoyt of New Canaan, from 90 trees the eighth season picked 206 barrels of apples, and had quantities of drying apples besides.

Yes, says some one, you are giving results in bearing years, how about the off years? I reply with an orchard fed as it should be we have no off years. Non-bearing years are the results largely of starvation. Feed a tree so it will be able to produce the apples and at the same time store up fruit buds for another year, and apples every year will follow. If food is scarce the tree has to rest buds for the next season. Give the tree all the food it wants and every year will be fruitful unless spring frosts destroy the blossoms. Examples of every year bearing trees may be found where trees stand in a rich place caused by the wash of the barnyard or sink drains flowing about the tree, or for other causes. Tell me where there is an apple orchard in this State thoroughly and properly cared for, and I will tell you of results far ahead of those I have given in this paper.

The day has passed for raising profitable farm crops without manures of some sort and careful cultivation and watching. So the day is past for raising profitable crops of fine fruits without feeding the trees and carefully cultivating the soil, and watching for and destroying insects. Feed the orchard annually as our thrifty onion growers do their onion ground, and a greater surprise would follow than does from the immense crops of onions we see on some of our onion farms.

There is no crop which will yield so large a profit per acre, for the cost, as an apple orchard if properly fed and cared for, and there is no crop which is more unsatisfactory and unprofitable than that of an apple orchard which is left without feed or care to produce fruit in meadows or pastures as a large share of our orchards are. It is time to sound the alarm, to cause a halt in such methods as the majority of us are following for raising apples. If this Pomological Society, now starting out in its second year of life, will be the means of throwing useful light upon our pathway and of encouraging some of us to more intelligent and thorough methods of fruit raising and especially of apple growing, it will do a good work not only for those who take up the more intelligent and thorough methods of cultivation, but also to the farmers generally of our State.

QUESTION BOX.

Sawdust for Mulch.

I have an orchard of apple trees growing in grass ground, trees from 12 to 14 inches through at butts. I can get any quantity of fine sawdust for the hauling; will it pay me to use it as a mulch around said trees? and if so, how much to each tree? Respectfully,
Lymen. DIMOND ROBERTS.

We have no knowledge of sawdust being used for the purpose referred to. Almost anything that will cover the ground, thereby preventing grass from growing, is generally a benefit to the tree to a greater or less degree. But from the nature of sawdust, and its effects when thrown down upon the sward, we should hesitate before applying it to trees in quantity sufficient to keep down the grass or other vegetable growth, and should experiment with it on a small scale at first. When sawdust is used for bedding under cattle, the resulting manure spread under the trees will show effects very promptly.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

OUTSIDE SILOS.

BY JOHN GOULD.

Editors Farmer. I wish to heartily endorse your editorial position on the outside silo, in your last issue, for the points you make are eminently sound. In the first place there is no necessity of putting a silo outside the barn except in very rare instances, especially as to any injury it will do to the latter structure. The fact is the silo offers an economy of storage afforded by no other method, so that one can take part of the hay storage space, and convert it into a silo and still have left all the place needed in which to put such other coarse feed that he will want, and it is surprising how little hay and the like a man will feed who has a well filled silo.

The place for the silo is as near the feeding alley as possible, so to save all the "carry" possible, and expose the feed as little as may be to the winter air, for I find that a basket of silage warm from the pit is greatly enjoyed by the stock, and is greatly preferred by them.

The great objection to silo being in the barn is that it causes a dampness that will soon cause decay of the structure. When I built my silos in the barn in 1886 the plan was seriously criticized, that it would not only rot out quickly but the barn would decay quite as fast, but in either case the warnings have not proven true, for the silos so far as I can see are as good as ever, and the barn so far shows no signs of dissolution. The saving in cost of construction was more than half, nor have I ever seen the need of the room they occupy for the storage of other feed, for after the silos proved themselves the "long felt want" the meadows ceased largely "to be," and a few acres now only remain of the many, for we find that here in Ohio, one year with another, the corn crop is a far more sure one than grass, and that is a pretty good thing to be somewhat sure about when winter dairying is the important farm industry to tie to.

If the silo is in the barn I think the latter should have a good ventilator or cupola which would allow for any escape of moisture laden air and at the same time be of general value to the barn. Thus far I can not see that this idea of escaping moisture from the silo has much foundation in fact, and why I think so is based on this practice of mine. Of late years when I opened the silo in early winter I—after the cover is off—throw a few loose boards over the top and onto them throw a half ton or so of straw to keep the cold out of the pit, and the doing so blundered upon this, that silage shows far less disposition to show traces of moulding if not gone over each two or three days, and discovered another fact, that this straw would not show more than a discernible trace of dampness, which to me was proof that the barn with a good "working" cupola, would not go into a very rapid decay.

Those who still have doubts about the propriety of silos in the barn can at little cost construct a "hood" of cheap lumber over the silo and make a special ventilator for it and then all trouble or damage would be avoided.

Aurora, Ohio.

For the Maine Farmer.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT WITH SPRAYING.

BY C. H. MILBOURNE.

Having noticed in the *Farmer of May* what "Crane" has to say about spraying apple trees for the codling moth, I am going to add my word, and tell what was my experience in the use of the pump and nozzle last year. While the data which I give are not sufficiently accurate for scientific deductions, they indicate to me what my course of action will be during the present season.

I used the poison mixture fully as strong as Crane did, adding one pound of Paris green to 160 gallons of water, and using no lime. As a result, much of the foliage was scorched, and I feel sure that much of the fruit was smaller than it otherwise would have been.

There are two apple farms joining mine. A comparison between the fruit crops of these two farms and my own during two years is the basis of my calculation as to the value of spraying. Two years ago there was no spraying done on either farm. During that year each farm produced nearly equal quantities of fruit, viz.: 215 barrels, as it was gathered. It sorted about half and half, No. 1's and No. 2's. Last year I sprayed my orchard, while the owners of the adjoining farms did not. They each picked about 75 barrels of apples, sorting a little more than half No. 1's, while I gathered 150 barrels. When packed, there lacked a few barrels of being twice the 1's there were of 2's. The same packers worked on all the lots.

Of course the produce of the three farms does not always run parallel as to quantity or quality, and part of the difference during the last year may be due to natural variation, but I intend to spray again this year, however, but, like Crane, "with a difference."

North Waterford.

For the Maine Farmer.

A BREEZE FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

BY SEWARD DILL.

Editor of Maine Farmer: Your messenger gives me a friendly greeting regularly every week, bringing me news of the farmers of the State, and often a sort of homesick feeling, because I am not sharing in their work. I want to be again among them, raising Jersey and Ayrshire cows, caring for the fruit trees, and traveling the rounds of the hay and grain fields. But the thought comes to me, (and very likely to you) what can a man 86 years old, worn out, good for nothing, only in the way of younger men, do on a farm? He at least can "brag" about his wonderful ability at middle age, or in the days of his youth. Well, well, let me not be enticed into that kind of reflection.

I frequently notice in your columns articles which I consider worth more to the reader, if he will give heed to their teaching, than the price which he has to pay for a year's subscription. There are two to be found in the issue of March 15th, of the present year. One is by J. E. Smith, on the treatment of milk cows. In the case cited the cow breeder not only beat his stool to bits, but injured the cow to the extent that four weeks of good feeding would not have restored her to her previous healthy condition. During quite a number of years, while in Maine, I attended to the breeding of cows. I never allowed one of them to be struck or kicked by any hired man; had them always broken by gentle means. The business proved to be a profitable one to me, and I think it would pay well in Maine these habits.

Second article, on "Tobacco Habit," by E. Comins. I will not attempt to add to it, will simply suggest that many a man has used enough of the weed in a year to pay a greater tax than he has to pay in twenty years on his other estate. I knew a man near Phillips who brought up—got up in some manner—a large family in rags, and generally barefooted; labored hard; had help from the town nearly all the while. He chewed and smoked a quantity sufficient, at the current tobacco valuation, to have purchased and stocked the best farm, perhaps, in the whole county of Franklin.

In conclusion, just a word touching the conditions of dwellers in cities and country villages. There are in Maine a hundred thousand farms, not a family upon one of which has had, in these "hard times," to go superfluous to bed, while in the large cities thousands are starving. In Maine nearly every man who started a fairly fertile piece of land, and who attended judiciously to its management, has made a good living, educated his children, and laid by something for old age, unless tobacco, rum, horse swapping, loafing, or a sudden unavoidable misfortune, has put in its interference. Many of the poverty-stricken city inhabitants were raised upon farms. They are now paying, if they can pay, house rent and other necessary expenses, which, if they were reinstated upon those farms, they would not be subject to but a small part of the city expense. Wood and water costs nothing, only hauling and fitting up; rents very small, and always what it wanted. Let them take up their boards and beds and walk back into the country.

Soquel, Cal.

For the Maine Farmer.

BUILDING SCHOOL HOUSES.

BY J. E. SMITH.

Mr. Editor: In raising money to build school houses, the small property holders, from \$100 to \$1000 valuation, have been taxed an average of 24 mills on a dollar; while those from \$1000 to \$5000 valuation, have been taxed only an average of 8 mills on a dollar. Therefore, it seems to me that the value of school property should be distributed on the same basis as the taxes paid.

This idea may be new to some people, but if any one doubts the truth of my statement, all he has to do is to make his own figures, or get some of the school children to do it for him. I think we are the only people who make poverty a crime, and tax every man in inverse ratio to his ability to pay. And this too in a land of free schools and boasted general intelligence.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

The officers of the Aroostook County Agricultural Society are: President, S. W. Porter, Houlton; Secretary, A. O. Jones, Houlton; Treasurer, Geo. H. Gilman, Houlton; Trustees, Jonathan Benn, Hodgdon; Geo. W. McGinley, Houlton; Oscar Shirley, Houlton; Geo. F. Merritt, Houlton; Geo. H. Gilman, Houlton; Cyrus W. Benn, Hodgdon; Ira J. Porter, Houlton. The next fair will be held at Houlton, Sept. 12th and 13th.

The farmers are improving the nice, cool weather, and are hurrying in their crops. Grass is looking nicely, and apple bloom is putting forth in abundance.

Work is going on in the starch factory at Mapleton, fixing vats, etc., as though fall and there will be potatoes next fall, and they will be worth something.

The Solon Creamery Co. manufactured twelve hundred and sixty-four pounds of butter last week, an increase of over two hundred pounds over the week before.

Maine Farmer.

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THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894.

TERMS.
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SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Cumberland county.
MR. T. J. CARROLL of Hallowell, is now
calling upon our subscribers in York county.
MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
subscribers in Penobscot county.

A Massachusetts town takes bicycles
one dollar, and hens one-half cent each.

The price of wheat keeps falling,
having broken all records during the
past week.

Six valuable harps, from the World's
Fair, and owned in London, worth \$14,
400, were destroyed in the State street
fire in Boston.

There is to be a meeting of the Ex-
ecutive Committee of the Board of Agri-
culture at the Bangor House, Bangor,
on Tuesday, June 5th, at 8 o'clock P. M.
It is desired that all members of the
board be present, for the purpose of
arranging institute work, and any other
matters of importance.

To-day, Queen Victoria will be 75
years old. She is in excellent health,
and from present indications is likely to
hold her high office for several years
longer. She has already been on the
throne 57 years, longer, in reality, than
any of her predecessors. Her birthday
will be celebrated with great pomp in
England.

Those who are called upon to renew
their insurance policies, will find, in
many cases, that they must pay higher
rates. This is rendered absolutely
necessary, from the fact that the large
and reliable fire companies have met
with unprecedented losses the past few
years, which has absorbed their surplus,
and they cannot continue business at the
present rates.

Henry Clews, in his weekly bul-
letin, says: "The money market is
assuming a healthier appearance. The
loans show a steady and wholesome ex-
pansion, which indicates a better con-
dition of both credit and business, and
the exports of gold are diminishing the
unhealthy inflation of the cash reserves.
The gold that is going to Europe helps
to relieve the glut here, while it is stim-
ulating foreign investment in ways that
will ultimately benefit American inter-
ests."

Miss M. B. Fairbanks of Farmington
has for several years been engaged on
general genealogical work, special work
on family pedigrees, ancestry, town his-
tory, etc. Besides this, her services are
in demand in obtaining information for
those who desire to unite themselves
with the organizations known as the
Sons and Daughters of the American
Revolution. Miss Fairbanks is fitted for
this work by training and natural apti-
tude, and we take great pleasure in
recommending her to all who desire
work in this line.

The grant made by Congress of \$25,
000, and the large discretionary powers
received from the federal government by
the battlefield commission, have borne
good fruit in preventing the trol-
ley road from laying its tracks across
the battlefield at Gettysburg, and, if its
further appropriation of \$50,000 is real-
ized, it will effectively prevent the
desecration of this field for common
purposes. The federal commission has
secured the greater part of the battle
ground already, but while this is so, its
work will not be completed until every
part of this famous field is owned by
the country, and is under its protection.

Secretary Langley of the Smithsonian
Institution, Washington, is very busy
these days perfecting his apparatus for
"aerial navigation," as he calls it, his
flying machine, and will soon be ready
to make some practical experiments, as
he did last summer. He has the assist-
ance of some very able and skillful men,
including Prof. Bell, the telephone in-
ventor, who takes great interest in the
subject, and has made many important
suggestions. Prof. Langley believes
that the time will come when people
can get into their flying machines and
go from place to place, just as they now
go in their carriages, and the further he
carries his experiments, the more
thoroughly convinced he is of the cor-
rectness of his theory. During the last
few months he has made some very im-
portant and interesting discoveries con-
cerning the currents of the air, which
will have a marked influence upon his
aerial navigation experiments.

The service which a Christian church,
rightly managed, can render to the com-
munity was wonderfully illustrated by
the way the Ruggles street Baptist
church in Boston has ministered to the
wants of the homeless and the wretched
since the Tremont street fire. It occu-
pies a location entirely among poor
people. It had been doing all through
the winter a constant service in minis-
trations to the temporal needs of the
poor, and when the fire came, it simply
enlarged its accommodations to the ut-
most, and was ready at once to render
an unexpected and unequalled service to
the homeless women and children of the
district. This parish is famous for its
useful ministrations among the poor,
and it illustrates what a Christian con-
gregation can do when its members are
organized under an efficient head for
practical work. And that should be
among the leading objects of the
Christian church. A church that all
the time has to struggle to keep the
breath of life in its feeble membership,
and has no time or ability to do prac-
tical, philanthropic work, is hardly
worth saving.

IN MEMORY OF THE HEROES.

On Wednesday of next week, the
people of this nation, with bowed and
uncovered heads, will visit the graves of
the heroic dead, to scatter above the
sacred dust the fairest flowers of spring.
As the advancing years one by one
separate us still further from that terri-
ble time when the nation struggled for
its life, when those brave deeds were
performed which are on this day so
proudly recalled, the ceremony of decorat-
ing the graves of the dead soldiers
loses none of its interest, but rather in-
creases in public estimation, as its ob-
servance extends. Year by year the
task grows heavier as the ranks of the
living grow thinner, but the feeling
which animates the survivors and dic-
tates the kindly labor loses none of its
fervor. It is a beautiful, a pathetic
custom, and the lesson it teaches and
the influence it exerts will raise up
ready hands to assume the task when
the last veteran shall have deposited his
last wreath and gone to join those whose
memories he has aided to preserve.

The sculptured stone or bronze in the
public park is a constant reminder to
youth of the brave deeds and noble sacri-
fices of the men it commemorates. Gen-
erations of children will pause in their
play and turn aside for a moment to
learn the lesson of patriotism and duty
which it inculcates; but the simple and
impressive ceremony of Memorial Day,
by the very fact, that though constant in
its recurrence, it is not a perpetual re-
minder, enforces the lesson as the silent
granite or metal cannot. The child who
only gathers flowers for the ceremony
has enjoyed a participation in its observance
which cannot fail in its influence on
that feeling of patriotism which the
home, the church and the school unite
to teach.

Quietly sleep, ye fallen heroes, amidst
the flowers we cast upon your graves.
No more weary marches, no more lonely
picket duty, no more starving in
Southern prison pens, no more longing
for home, no more desperate and deadly
conflicts. All is now quiet along the
line; "all quiet on the Potomac." The
Stars and Stripes wave triumphant
over a free and united country; no slave
clanks his chains under its beneficent
folds. Rest from your toils. Heaven
has crowned with success your devotion
and sacrifice to the cause you so nobly
espoused.

Said the pine tree to the palm:
"God be thanked, the fight is o'er!
Stormy skies have turned to calm.
Peace is with us evermore:
Brothers' blood, alas, was shed,
Brothers' hands were raised 'gainst hand.
Graves were glutted with our dead,
Carnage torrents stained the land;
Rival banners on the breeze
Floated high from tower and town.
Where by sunlit southern seas
Men would smite the Union down!
God forbade such rash design.
God spoke out, and all was calm.
Let us thank the Lord divine."
Said the pine tree to the palm:
"Once the cry: 'To Washington!'"
Said the palm tree to the pine:
"Was the shout of fire and gun."
Heard beside the Georgian brine,
Hot the blood flowed in our veins.
Fierce our passions glowed, and hence
War's battalions swept our plains:
Fled to each by land and sea,
We have laid the Stars and Bars
Wistfully beneath the clay,
And the glorious Stars and Stripes
Are our standards here to-day!
Fled to each by land and sea,
Brothers all, we now combine,
For the self-same commonweal."
Said the palm tree to the pine:
"We are one—forever one—"
Said the pine tree and the palm:
"One beneath one sky and sun—
One in temper and in calm—
Bending o'er the dead dust here—
Heroes' dust from sea to sea—
We can shed a sacred tear
O'er the graves of Grant and Lee!
Henceforth, peace and love shall reign,
We shall stand, and never fall—
One sole flag over this broad land,
And Jehovah over all!"
Fanned by freedom's fearless breath,
Joined in love while planets shine,
North and South are one till death!"
Said the palm tree and the pine:

A pleasant reunion of the Maine State
College Alumni Association of Boston
and vicinity took place Saturday evening
at the United States hotel in that city.
This gathering was the fifth that has
been held by the graduates thereabouts,
and was made complimentary to the
newly elected President of the college,
A. W. Harris. An hour's reception was
followed by a dinner and informal speak-
ing, ending about eleven, terminated the
proceedings.

In Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark,
N. J., on a monument directly in front
of the entrance, is the following inscription:
JOHN HAND,
Born March 11th, 1842.
The Cherry Tree of luscious fruit beguiled
him too high, a branch did break, and down
he fell broke his neck, and
Died July 13th, 1892.
Alas! Three Infant Children,
Some Buds that never Bloomed.

"Next Sunday, brethren," said the
pastor, "I shall preach on the subject,
'What your neighbors are saying about
you.' It is recorded that Rev. Dr.
Goodman preached the following Sun-
day to the largest audience that ever
assembled in the church, and hundreds
were turned away."

Both people who think that the liquor
law should be enforced, are vigorously
working for the appointment of either
State constables or two liquor deputies.
One of the more prominent men in the
movement is Capt. Charles E. Patten,
who was Mayor of Bath one year.

The President of the Massachusetts
Undertakers' Association, which has
been holding its annual convention in
Springfield, Mass., congratulated the
members on the flourishing condition of
the business!

"Superintendent of Foreign Mails,
Brooks, has ordered that packages of live
bees be admitted as samples, to the mails
hereafter dispatched from this country
to foreign lands."

"To be or not to be; that is the ques-
tion."

Albert Newlin of Lawrenceburg, Ind.,
shot a hawk, and was about to lift the
bird when its mate attacked him with
beak and claw, and drove him away. It
then carried off the dead bird.

Most every village is organizing a bicy-
cle club.

Hon. Seth L. Milliken returned to his
home in Belfast, Saturday.

MURDER IN MONMOUTH.

Great excitement was caused on Mon-
day, in the usually quiet town of Mon-
mouth, by the discovery that one of
the citizens, Mr. Augustus Sawyer,
had been murdered. He lived alone on
a farm about two miles from Monmouth
Centre, on the road to Purgatory Mills.
He was about 73 years old. He was a
steady, industrious man, and while not
possessing social qualities, he was well
disposed, and on good terms with his
fellow citizens. Indeed, it was said of
him that he had not an enemy in the
world.

Ethan Little, one of the Selectmen
of the town, discovered on Monday morn-
ing that the farm work of Mr. Sawyer
hadn't been done, and he hailed Mr.
C. H. Pease as he was going by, and
they with F. S. Rideout went into the
barn. They found the door propped
open, and discovered nothing wrong
save the condition of the cattle. They
then entered the house, and found
nothing wrong until they came to a
sleeping room in the southeast corner of
the house. Here they found the bed
clothes piled off on the floor in what
appeared to be an unusual manner.

They then went out and decided to go
home, and return to renew the search
after dinner. They were to return to
the search in the afternoon, when they
found the body had been discovered by
A. A. Judkins, who had searched in the
barn, with others. Mr. Judkins testified
before the coroner's jury: "Went
up a ladder onto the scaffold, but saw
nothing there. Came down and went
into the horse stalls on the west side of
the barn. As I turned round to go
behind the horse stalls, stabbed my toe
against something, and saw something
buried in hay. Stepped out and said,
'I think I've found him.' Went along
and took the fork. A. A. Sawyer went
with me. Was going to take some of
the hay off with the fork, when Mr.
Sawyer said, 'Hold on.' He reached
down with his hands and took the hay
off, and found Mr. Sawyer's body. Mr.
Little came in, and several others. The
body was lying nearly on its face, par-
tially on the side. We did not move the
body. I had a man, William Small,
working for me, who said, to-day, that
he heard the report of a gun or a re-
volver, Saturday, about dark, and that
it sounded in the direction of Mr. Saw-
yer's house."

Dr. H. M. Blake was called, who
found a bullet wound in his head, which
caused his death. He also found the
bullet, which had entered the lip. It
was of 32 calibre, and must have pro-
duced instant death. The body was in
a good state of preservation.

A coroner's jury was summoned by
Coroner C. F. Kilbreth of Hallowell, and
after a full investigation, they rendered
a verdict that the deceased came to his
death from the effects of a shot from a
revolver in the hands of a party, or
parties, unknown.

It was a clear case of murder. The
body was concealed, and carefully cov-
ered, and the barn doors were fastened
on the outside. The murderer un-
doubtedly hoped to find money either
upon the person or in the house of his
victim. Saturday night, about 8 o'clock,
Charles Warren and William Mahoney,
arrested in Auburn for drunkenness and
assault, were committed to Auburn jail.
Monmouth people identify them as par-
ties who spent Friday night in the Mon-
mouth lockup, and suspicion is strength-
ening against them. Suspicion also rests
upon one Fred Reynolds, who has been
arrested for horse stealing (referred to
elsewhere), who might have stolen the
horse to escape from the scene, and who
had on his person bullets of 32 calibre.
But the theory also obtains that the
murderer is not far off, and must reside
in Monmouth; that he went to the place
for the purpose of robbery, but confront-
ing Mr. Sawyer, and being recognized by
him, he was obliged to kill to avoid in-
stant detection. The house has been
thoroughly searched, but no money,
bank books, notes, or anything of the
kind can be found. On Tuesday, in
pitching hay from the mow, a damp um-
brella was found. This seems to put a
damper on the tramp theory, as tramps
don't carry umbrellas.

Agricultural Bill Passed.
On Thursday, the House at Washing-
ton went into committee of the whole
to further consider the agricultural
appropriation bill.

Mr. Sickles, dem., of New York,
offered an amendment to insert a para-
graph appropriating \$4200 for the con-
tinuation of the fibre investigation which
the department has been carrying on.
The amendment was agreed to.

The provision of the bill directing the
Secretary of Agriculture to prepare
plans and specifications for a new agri-
cultural department building, was
stricken out.

A provision was inserted, punishing
by fine or imprisonment, or both, the
publishing of false reports purporting
to be weather bureau reports, or un-
authorized use of the weather bureau
signals.

An amendment was inserted, authoriz-
ing the Secretary of Agriculture to
arrange for the display of weather
bureau signals upon cars and other
vehicles used for transportation of the
mails.

The bill as amended, was reported
to the House, and passed.

In our mortuary columns we chronicle
the death of one of the oldest corre-
spondents of the Farmer, Mr. Elijah
Comins, in the eighty-eighth year of his
age. For more than forty years Mr.
Comins has contributed his practical
ideas to our columns, and they have
been keenly appreciated by editors, pub-
lishers and patrons. It is sad to know
that we can have no further instalments
of the results of his ripe, rich experi-
ence. He was a philanthropist and a
lover of his fellow men. His last con-
tribution to our columns was a valuable
one, in our issue of March 15th, last, on
the pernicious tobacco habit, on which
subject he entertained the most ad-
vanced and radical views.

Terrible floods are raging in Pennsylv-
ania, with great loss of property.

SAMUEL S. BROOKS.

Death has summoned to its silent
chambers the oldest merchant upon
our streets in continuous service. Mr.
Samuel S. Brooks of this city died,
quietly and peacefully, on Thursday
noon, at the age of 73 years. Although
he had been in failing health for more
than a year, he had rallied occasionally
and was seen upon the streets, his
friends fondly hoping that the breath of
spring would bring renewed health and
strength.

Mr. Brooks was born in Augusta, the
son of John Brooks, who came to the
Kennebec from Lincoln, Mass., and settled
at Cushnoc, now Augusta, in 1784.
He received a portion of his education at
Farmington Academy, his father having
moved to Farmington when Samuel was
10 years of age. At the age of 15 he re-
turned to Augusta and worked for six
years in his brother's, W. A. Brooks,
grocery store, he becoming a partner at
the age of 21. After two years he suc-
ceeded his brother in business, and soon after
began building vessels on the east side
of the river, at the wharf then known as
General Cony wharf. He afterwards
pursued the same business at Hallowell,
in partnership with Read & Page. He
was at one time interested in the manu-
facturing of shovels at the Kennebec
dam, and also in the furniture business
both at West Gardiner and Augusta.

But since 1855 he has been engaged in
the wholesale and retail hardware busi-
ness, and this has been the principal
business of his life. He occupied the
well known Draby block, just north of
Kennebec bridge, until 1878, since which
time he has occupied the spacious es-
tablishment east side Water street, foot
of Oak street.

Mr. Brooks was married in 1861 to
Mary C., daughter of Thomas Wade
west of Augusta. His wife survives
him. They have had five children, four
of whom are living. The eldest of the
family, Albert W., has been engaged in
business with his father.

Mr. Brooks was one of the stalwart
and devout members of the Congrega-
tionalist church, rarely missing any of
the appointed meetings of the church.
He was a fine biblical scholar, and his
bible class was composed of some of
the most intelligent and studious mem-
bers of the large Sunday School. Seek-
ing no political preference or official
position, he had an eye almost single to
his business, and to that he devoted the
greatest energies of his life. And it is
worth something to a community to
have a merchant in it who for more than
half a century transacts a large business
without being obliged to compromise
with his creditors, who year after year
pays one hundred cents on a dollar, and
whose business standing and integrity
no one doubts.

The First Circus.
The first circus to erect its canvas tents
in this city, the present year, will be
that of Scribner & Smith, and a good
old fashion circus it is, with its one ring,
"old clown," and all the accessories that
so impressed the features of the old-time
circuses upon the minds of the old-time
boys." There is also a complete man-
agerie accompanying the circus, of
interest to the children, ladies, clergy-
men, and all others who take delight in
the study of natural history. This circus
was here last year, and was pronounced
the best ever seen in Augusta.

The show will be here, with the monster
elephant, on Wednesday, June 6th.

For the New England crop bulletin
for the week, the correspondents report
favorable weather for farm work, and
what has been done, but the wind has
hindered seed sowing, and the pastures
and newly seeded places have felt the
drying influence very much. Potatoes and
other vegetables were slightly nipped by
frost, but no damage has been reported
to fruit. An advantage from the dry
weather is in enabling work to be done
on naturally wet land that could not be
touched in average seasons. Fruit is in
blossom, except in the extreme North,
and is very promising.

It has been charged in Washington
that at least two Senators—Huntton of
Virginia, a democrat, and Kyle of South
Dakota, a populist—have been offered
large sums of money, \$25,000 and \$15,000
respectively, to vote against the pending
tariff bill. These offers came from a
man named Buttz, formerly a member
of Congress and South Carolina, but now
of North Dakota. A committee of in-
vestigation has been appointed and is at
work on the case.

The alewives are now running in large
numbers up Damariscotta river to Jef-
fers Pond, where they spawn. The
fish come up the river in such enormous
numbers that the fishermen are able to
scoop them out in baskets. An average
of 500 to 800 barrels a day is taken
during the season, and the figure has
run up to 1200 in a day. The season
lasts until early in June. The towns
get some \$7000 a year for the fishing
privilege.

The wants of all who desire dairy
supplies are speedily filled by A. L. & E. F.
Goss Co., Lewiston. They have every
thing in the dairy line, and the prices
are down to rock bottom. Farmers make
no mistake when they patronize this old
and reliable firm.

About the meanest mortal to be found
walking this fair earth, says the *East-
port Sentinel*, let the gender be what it
may, is he or she who wilfully and with
malice aforethought, places poison
where dogs, cats, or other domestic ani-
mals shall eat of it, and cause them
suffering and death.

A demand for ice is beginning to make
itself felt in Maine. It is likely that all
the houses on the Kennebec will be
cleaned out this year.

At a meeting of the Maine Central
Directors, Wednesday, in Portland, Hon.
F. A. Wilson of Bangor was chosen
President of the road.

New Jersey peach growers are jubil-
ant, and expect a crop that will aggre-
gate five million baskets.

Mr. Stanley P. Dennett, of Bangor,
will be graduated from the U. S. Naval
Academy at Annapolis in the class of '94.

Maine State College.

The Agricultural Department of the
State College announces a Farmers' Field
Day Meeting, to be held at the College,
on Wednesday, June 6th.

The programme of the day will con-
sist of inspection of the grounds and
buildings of the College, exercises by
the students and addresses by visitors
and members of the faculty.

The buildings will be open, allowing
all to see the museums, laboratories,
workshops, forcing houses, recitation
and drawing rooms, apparatus and other
facilities for instruction and the machinery
of the Dairy Building and the Mechanic
Arts Department will be in operation.

Parents who have children to educate,
and young men who wish to become
acquainted with the opportunities offered
in the several courses of study, will do
well to visit the college at this time.

All who are interested in the work of
the institution are cordially invited to attend.

Round trip tickets, for one fare, will
be sold at all stations in Maine on the
Maine Central, and the Bangor & Aroostook
Railroads, good to go to Orono on
the 5th and 6th, and to return on the 6th
and 7th.

Beans and coffee will be served for re-
freshments. For anything further, visi-
tors will depend upon their lunch bas-
kets. Inquiries in regard to Field Day
should be addressed to President A. W.
Harris, Orono, Me.

Improvement in Maine Schools.
The State school authorities are
pleased to notice the consolidation of
schools, which has been brought about
in quite a number of the towns this year.
As is generally known, many schools in
country districts have so few scholars as
to be hardly worth to be called schools.

The spreading out of the school money
has resulted in short terms and in many
instances in inferior instruction. The
town of Palermo has reduced its schools
from twelve to six and where there was
but an average of sixteen weeks' school-
ing in a district there will now be thirty
in a year. As will be seen, pupils will
have the advantage of nearly double the
instruction in this town which they had
before. Parents whose children were
obliged to go long distances cheerfully
acquiesced in consideration of the im-
proved advantages and additional length
of the schools. Vassalboro has cut her
schools down from 22 to 15. An eminent
Maine school authority thinks the time
will come if the falling off in pupils
continues, when the schools in a town
will be reduced to one central school-
house which will be furnished with a
dining hall, and all the scholars will
attend school there carrying their
dinners. This plan is now being tried
in several Massachusetts towns.

Bowdoin College Commencement.
The following is the programme for
commencement week at Bowdoin Col-
lege:

SUNDAY, June 24. Baccalaureate sermon
before the graduating class, by President
Hyde, in the Congregational church, at 4 P. M.
MONDAY, June 25. Prize exhibition by
speakers from the junior class in Memorial
Hall, at 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, June 26. Senior class day ex-
ercises, oration and poem, in Memorial Hall,
at 10 A. M. History, prophecy and parting
ceremonies, under the Thorndike Oak, at 2 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, June 27. Public Graduation
Exercises of the Academic and Medical
Departments, in the church, at 10 A. M.
Annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa
Society, in the church, at 8 P. M. Address
on the "Religious History of the College,"
by President and Mrs. Hyde, in Memorial
Hall, from 8 to 10 P. M. During the evening
if the weather is favorable, there will be an
illumination of the Campus with an open air
concert.

THURSDAY, June 28. Annual meeting of
the trustees, in the church, at 10 A. M. At
8:30 A. M. Public exercises in celebration of
the Centennial Anniversary of the incor-
poration of the college, in the church, at 10 A. M.
Oration by Chief Justice Melville Weston
Loomis, at 10:30 A. M. The public
exercises will be followed by the
banquet, in the dining hall, at 1 P. M.
The exercises will be followed by the
banquet, in the dining hall, at 1 P. M.

COMMENCEMENT AT COLBY.
The programme for Commencement
week at Colby University is announced
as follows:

SUNDAY, June 24. Baccalaureate sermon
by President Whitman at 10:30 A. M. At
the Baptist church; annual sermon before the
Boardman Memorial Society and College
Christian Association by Rev. Dr. Booth
of Holyoke, Mass., at 7:45 P. M.

MONDAY, June 25. Presentation day ex-
ercises of the Junior class at 2:30 P. M. on
the campus; junior exhibition at 7:45 P. M. At
the Baptist church, followed by a concert at
City Hall by Chandler's Band of Portland, un-
der the auspices of the Junior and Senior
classes. The concert is to be followed by a
hop under the same auspices.

TUESDAY, June 26. Class day exercises at
10:30 A. M. at the church; at 2 P. M. on the
campus; annual exercises of the Alumni
Association in Memorial Hall at 8 P. M. In
the evening at 7:45 an oration will be delivered
by the speaker not yet announced.

WEDNESDAY, June 27. Commencement
day exercises of the graduating class, con-
ferring of degrees and presentation of diplomas;
annual dinner, noon; ball game, Colby vs.
Bowdoin, 8 P. M. in the afternoon. A
concert on the campus by Chandler's Band in
the evening, followed by the President's re-
ception in Memorial Hall.

Ferris Wheel Going.
A man crawled up the shaft and upon
the rim of the wheel at Chicago,
early the other morning. He was follow-
ed by a half dozen others. They began
loosening one of the frames which used
to support a car full of people. Other
men were at work beneath the great
structure piling up iron bars and wooden
timbers. This was the beginning of the
dismantling of the wheel under the
Director of Construction E. F. Terry.
Within a fortnight forty men will be at
work. They will remove the cogs on the
rim itself, the spokes and at last the
shaft. Four derricks will pierce the
network of iron. The parts of the
structure will be sorted; and when all is
done, three or four trains will carry the
tons of iron to New York city. In six
months the wheel will be set up in
Gotham. All this, it is estimated, will
cost \$170,000.

The Republic of Hawaii.
The new constitution has been drawn
up by the council at Honolulu, and will
be presented to the convention. The
document is still kept secret from
Hawaiians. The new government is to be
called the Republic of Hawaii. There
are to be a President and Executive
Council of five and 15 Senators will com-
prise the upper house of the legislature.
They will be elected in classes of five
each at the next general election.

Surveying parties are busy at Pearl
Harbor every day and there is no longer
any doubt that it will soon be accepted
by the United States as a coaling station.

Fine ornamental plants for flower
gardens and cemeteries, and flowers for
Decorative Day, may be found and
ordered at Partridge's Old Reliable Drug
Store, opp. post office.

CITY NEWS.

—Within the past two years death has
made sad inroads in the membership of
the old South Parish.

—The foundation for the Masonic
Temple is to be put in by Smith & Clark
of this city.

—Rev. Mr. Livingston has been fully
ordained, and taken orders in the Epis-
copal church.

—Robert Murphy, the printer, who
was stricken with a shock, recently, was
able to walk about the house, Sunday,
and is recovering from his illness.

—The Treasurer of the Lithgow
Library, Mr. R. E. Goodwin, is calling
in the subscriptions to the library build-
ing.

—The annual meeting of the Kennebec
Conference of Congregational churches
will be held in this city, May 31 and
June 1, at the granite church.

—Mr. Leon Barber, who has been
proprietor of the Augusta Dye House since
the death of his father, Emile
Barber, died on Tuesday afternoon.
He leaves a wife and three children.

—The first anniversary of Augusta
Lodge, A. O. U. W., will be observed
this (Thursday) evening, in

Items of Maine News.

Alas has voted an additional \$3000 for the Wiscasset & Quebec Railroad. The school directors in Lewiston have decided that there shall be no dancing at the high school reception this year.

The Freeman-Rice Medicine Company, Gray, manufacturers of patent medicines, is in insolvency.

F. P. Morrison has been appointed postmaster at Rock River, vice C. L. Ray.

G. W. Kimball has been appointed postmaster at Harrington, vice Otis P. Kimball.

Three carloads of Jersey cows were shipped from Winthrop, last week, to go to the West.

The horse Walter D., belonging to B. F. Maxim of Wayne, is being fitted for the season's work by Isaiah Pomplun, at Lewiston.

Young & True, proprietors of the Fayette Creamery, are making more than 1500 pounds of butter weekly at their factory.

The body of Andrew Bennett of York, who escaped from the asylum in Portsmouth, N. H., in January, was found in the woods Thursday morning.

A patent for the late Capt. J. M. Wood of Winthrop, for a device for the Bowdoin Free Association, was granted by the State.

Timothy Dyer, aged 94 years, the veteran fisherman of Vinalhaven was out fishing all alone Thursday, and caught 102 fish, which he sold the market.

B. F. Spinney & Co., of Lynn, Mass., will release the show factories at New York, after rebuilding, for a term of ten years. The town will be rapidly rebuilt.

M. P. Milliken, receiver of the Richmond Savings Bank, will pay to depositors a 25 per cent. dividend on the first of June.

The drug store of H. P. Thompson, grocery store of E. H. Lunt, and post office were burglarized at Lisbon, Monday night. Losses small.

The Bangor and Arrostook Railroad Company has just received a new 35 ton Mogul locomotive, which was constructed by the Manchester Works and is a very powerful engine.

The prospect of an electric railroad from Skowhegan to Norridgewock on the south side of the river, is better to-day than it has ever been before. Amos F. Gerdal is interested in the matter.

A boy and girl named Penley, aged 9 and 11 respectively, were arrested in Bangor, Friday, for setting fire to their parents' home. This was the fourth time they had set fire to the house. They will be sent to the reform school.

J. H. Glenn's hardware store at Carleton was entered Tuesday evening, May 15th, and about half a dozen revolvers and several boxes of cartridges were stolen. The safe had been left unlocked and in it were \$50 or more.

Preparations at the two sardine factories at West Penobscot are about complete for getting them in readiness for business, if fish of a suitable size and at prices that permit of their being packed at a profit, be offered.

The house of C. A. Merrill, 7 Goff street, Auburn, was entered by burglars Thursday night. Entrance was effected through a rear door which was found open Friday morning. The burglars got only about seven dollars in cash from Mr. Merrill's pocket.

The Maine Manufacturing Company, which until within a month or two ago conducted the large factory in Rockland, has decided finally to discontinue operations for good. The concern has lost money steadily since it started, and the report states that about \$20,000 had been lost.

About 250 operatives lost employment. The Cumberland Superior Court, Wednesday, the following State Prison sentences were imposed: John H. Mackey, burglary and assault, five years; John H. Mears, forgery, two years; George Wallace, assault on a twelve-year-old child, eighteen years; John E. Clark, adultery, five years; Thomas Conroy, larceny from the person, two years.

Edward G. Roberts, stock and grain broker in Skowhegan, was arraigned before N. W. Brainerd, Trial Justice, on the charge of exposing strychnine near a public highway to poison dogs, the complaint being made by Constable Brian P. Thing. On plea of misnomer the respondent was discharged, but was subsequently re-arrested on a new complaint, which a hearing will be had in a few days.

The programme for the anniversary exercises at the East Maine Conference Seminary is as follows:—

Sunday, June 3d, at 7:30 P. M., anniversary sermon, by Rev. J. P. M. Merrill, at 3:00 P. M., annual address, by Rev. J. P. M. Merrill, at 7:30 P. M., concert by the Lotus Club of Boston, in Emory Hall.

Tuesday, at 3:00 P. M., annual address, by Rev. J. P. M. Merrill, at 7:30 P. M., concert by the Lotus Club of Boston, in Emory Hall.

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Best in the World

A Soldier's Battle for Health

Rheumatism, Heart Trouble, Nervousness, Biliousness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Victorious.

Mr. Timothy Fenton.

Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine.

The above portrait is an excellent likeness of Mr. Timothy Fenton, who now resides at the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me. His letter will prove of special interest to veterans throughout the country.

"Gentlemen: I cannot find words of praise strong enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Three years ago last spring, I was very bad with rheumatic pains and heart trouble. I suffered with severe attacks of biliousness, had nervous spells, and could not sleep.

"My Whole System was Run Down. I had taken many prescriptions, but all failed to cure. One day I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla curing a case somewhat similar to mine so I bought three bottles. Before I had taken one bottle I realized that it was doing me good. After

I had used three bottles I could sleep like a baby, eat and relish my ration as if I could do justice to any meal. Hood's Sarsaparilla worked like a charm in my case and

I feel like a new man, without a pain and enjoying good health. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I have ever taken. It has cured my biliousness, heart trouble, and all my other ailments. I can't say too much for it. TIMOTHY FENTON, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Neely administered confirmation to a large class of St. Stephen's, Portland, Sunday.

Stephen Cartland, a well-known minister of the Society of Friends, departed this life on the evening of the 19th inst., at the home of his daughter in Pleasantdale, Portland.

The Congregational church at New Gloucester, which has been extensively repaired and refurnished, was rededicated with appropriate services on Thursday afternoon. Many important changes have been made, which add greatly to the beauty and comfort of the audience room.

Rev. C. D. Crane, for ten years pastor of the Methodist church at New Castle, has been called to Machias. His old parishioners at New Castle have presented to him as a parting gift an oil painting of the New Castle church.

On Wednesday, at Richmond, Bishop Neely of the Episcopal church confirmed seven candidates.

Rev. F. L. Payson, of the Universalist church of Westbrook, has accepted a call from Lisbon, and left Saturday to begin his new work.

Rev. L. H. Lidston is to occupy the same charge this year at Mapleton that he had last, and his people are pleased to have him return.

Rev. W. L. Cole, who has for several years occupied the position of pastor of the Congregational church at Houlton, severed his connection with that organization, recently, to accept a call in Boston.

FIRES IN MAINE.

The house and out-buildings of Elder John R. Tripp, at Alfred, were burned Thursday morning. Cause, defective chimney. No insurance.

The sweet corn cannery establishment of Bonney & Dingley, at Farmington, was burned Friday afternoon. It was one of the largest cannery establishments in the State. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gas lamp in a room occupied by the can makers, quickly enveloping several buildings in flames. Workmen were obliged to jump from windows, so quickly did the flames spread. The loss is about \$15,000; insured for \$12,000.

Fire at Littleton, Tuesday night, 15th, destroyed the buildings of Charles Elliot, Harvey Elliot and Andre McCormick, together with a farm of horses, four calves, hay, grain and farming tools. The loss is \$1500, no insurance.

About 12 o'clock, Monday night, fire broke out in the two-story building and all near the depot at Pittsfield, occupied by L. G. Downs as a restaurant and bakery. Other buildings stand in close proximity, and a general conflagration was feared. By prompt action the fire was confined to the building where it started. This building is a total loss. It was owned by Lester Cornforth; insured for \$1200.

Fire in Rockland, Tuesday, destroyed the workshop and office at George Gilchrist's ship yards. Loss, \$500; insurance, \$400. The shop contained furnishings for the new steamer Ruth, also vessels' sails and workmen's tools.

At the recent term of Supreme Court in Paris, two parties having agreed to refer a case, the question arose as to whether the case should be referred to Judge Whitehouse or to the bar by remarking: "I will appoint three good honest men or I will appoint two good honest men and one lawyer."

Farmers in the vicinity of Bean's Corner, who have usually planted sweet corn for the Farmington factory, have completed arrangements to plant this year for the Norridgewock factory, as they get more a pound for their corn.

Jefferson Farrar of West Sumner broke up a measured acre of land, Monday, plowing eight inches deep, with one pair of four-year-old steers measuring 8½ feet. He would like to hear from the man who has a better pair.

The Waterford creamery is making about 3500 pounds of butter per week at present, but will make much more later on.

For the Maine Farmer.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Where the golden-haired lilies bloom above the silent graves, In that vale of quiet beauty, Sleep the loved and honored brave.

Where they fought for home and country, On the far off Southern plain— Where they gave their lives so freely, In the gory battle slain.

Headless of their fame and glory, Many years they've slept away, Since the war drums called them Southward, To the crimson fields away.

Where the battle raged so fiercely, Where was heard their dying groans, Peace has spread its snowy pinion, Blood-bought freedom sits enthroned.

They have changed the scars of battle For a bright and starry crown, Faded plumes for robes the whitest; Now from Heaven they are looking down On the few remaining comrades.

Waiting here in weary pain, Just as brave, and just as noble, Just as surely battle-slain.

While they weave for them the garlands, Deck with flowers their lowly bed, Plant the Nation's glorious ensign O'er the forgotten dead.

Give to them the highest honors, Twine the laurel, wreaths the bay, Where they sleep in fearless glory On this bright Memorial Day.

HARVEST HISTORY.

For the benefit of the younger generation, we reprint below some interesting figures from the Deering Farm Journal showing the dates on which the Marsh Harvester, the Wire Binder and the Twine Binder were first put out by the leading harvester manufacturers. The older generation does not need to be told. It remembers Hussey's Reaper in 1838 and the McCormick some twelve years later. It remembers about reading in 1888 of the success of the Marsh Brothers in their new harvester. It remembers how the Deering people held the field alone with this machine during most of the seventeen years' life of the patent. Then, when the patent did expire, the older generation remembers that William Deering & Co. came out with the Wire Binder. This was in 1874, and the younger generation even can remember the rapid strides that followed. How after this pioneer in automatic binders had had the field for three years, McCormick and the other manufacturers fell into line; and how in 1878 the Deering people spoiled the whole wire binder business by coming out with the Appleby Twine Binder. Both old and young must smile as they now look back at the frantic attempts made by the late converts to wire binders, to push that machine in the face of the wonderful twine binder; and how they finally were all ultimately compelled to fall into line and manufacture the twine binder under the Appleby patents. The Farm Journal tells the story of the successive steps in manufacture by means of a witty drama entitled "Crow and Quail," which is clinched by the following statement:—

"The following are the dates on which various manufacturers began building and putting on the market harvesters, wire binders and twine binders. The dates for Deering machines are exact. Those for competing firms are according to our best knowledge."

MAINE HARVESTERS.

DEERING..... 1858
Wood..... 1874
Osborne..... 1876
McCormick..... 1878
Buckeye..... 1877
Champion..... 1881
Piano..... 1882

Automatic Binders were first put upon machines and sold as follows:

DEERING..... 1874
Wood..... 1874
McCormick..... 1877
Buckeye..... 1877
Osborne..... 1881
Champion..... 1881
Piano..... 1882

The Appleby Twine Binder was applied to the Marsh Harvesters as follows:

DEERING..... 1878
Buckeye..... 1880
Champion..... 1881
McCormick..... 1882
Osborne..... 1882
Piano..... 1882

BRUNSWICK LOCALS.

A sharp drouth has retarded the vegetating of small seed and grain for the past three weeks, but on Saturday night a heavy rain was a Godsend to our farmers and gardeners. Apple trees are blossoming full, promising a full crop of apples this fall. Spraying the trees when in blossom, and when the apples are in, is a good plan, with a weak solution of Paris green, will prevent the apples from being infested by the apple maggot.

Mr. Edward Beaumont, a prominent citizen of Topsham, and for some years proprietor of the corn and flour mill, died Tuesday morning, aged 52 years.

Mr. Albion Farr, one of our aged citizens, died Saturday, of an internal cancer, from which he had been a great sufferer.

Mrs. Thompson, aged 38 years, wife of Mr. Abner Thompson, died Friday.

It is estimated that it will cost forty thousand dollars to repair the damage done to the dam of the Simon's river by the late freshet. In building the dam a space of fifty feet, in the middle of the river, the foundation of the dam was sand which washed out letting the dam fall. It will be rebuilt immediately.

Work on severing our village will commence next week. Mr. Callahan of Portland was the lowest bidder.

Brunswick people are anticipating a large concourse of people here at the centennial celebration of the founding of the college, and the celebration of St. John's day by our French citizens and their friends from other towns.

The Syracuse Chilled Plow Co. of Syracuse, N. Y., now have a trade which practically meets the wants of the world, and are secure in holding their business, since they make their plows to conform to the demands of the trade and the conditions of the soil in which they are to be used. The line of plows made includes everything from the smallest one-horse, to a full-sized three-horse plow, and are made in Chilled iron, Steel in all grades from Bessemer to the finest quality of Soft Carbon, and in all combinations of Chilled Iron and Steel.

They make a full series of Gang Plows, for field and Vineyard work.

A conspicuous item of their trade, is Sulky plows, both single and reversible, made with chilled iron or steel bottoms. They work perfectly, and can be handled with less work for the plowman than any sulky plow on the market.

The Syracuse Company want Agencies in all unoccupied territory, and upon request will gladly mail an illustrated catalogue, and answer all particulars about any special implements.

Memorial Day Orators.

We publish below quite a complete list of orators in Maine, for Memorial Day, Wednesday, the 30th inst.:

Augusta—Mr. W. D. Stinson of Augusta. Auburn—Hon. H. H. Burbank of Saco.

Athens—Rev. F. H. Leonard of Bangor. Bangor—Mr. T. E. Rogers of Bangor.

Belfast—Rev. A. E. Rogers of the Maine State College, Bangor. Brunswick—Rev. Fred C. Rogers of Portland.

Bucksport—Rev. E. H. Boynton of Machias. Brownfield—Rev. E. F. Eastman.

Calais—Rev. H. H. Burbank of Saco. Calais—Rev. F. H. Leonard of Bangor.

Camden—Rev. F. H. Leonard of Bangor. Camden—Rev. F. H. Leonard of Bangor.

Carleton Place—Rev. A. E. Rogers of the Maine State College, Bangor. Carleton Place—Rev. A. E. Rogers of the Maine State College, Bangor.

Castine—Rev. J. T. Crosby of Brewer. Cape Elizabeth—Mr. William A. Anthoine.

Corinna—Rev. F. H. Leonard of Bangor. Corinna—Rev. F. H. Leonard of Bangor.

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GRANGE NEWS AND NOTES.

—York Pomona Grange met at North Alfred, May 17, and a very pleasant and profitable session was enjoyed. The day was fine, the dinner was fine, the discussions were fine, the entertainment was fine, and all agreed that it was one of the best sessions of the year. The obligations of members were most happy and to the point and were greatly enjoyed by every one of the large number present.

—Secretary Twitchell of the State Agricultural Society and his wife visited the Turner Grange on the occasion of its meeting on Saturday last. His remarks on the mission of the Grange and the obligations of members were most happy and to the point and were greatly enjoyed by every one of the large number present.

—It was a great pleasure to be able to attend Turner Grange once more, the largest and strongest in the State, where in spite of a severe rain on Friday and forty-three gathered and spent the hours of the day in active work. Eleven were faithfully instructed in the third and fourth degrees by the able and efficient officers. Worthily helped by now occupying the chair for the fourth year, is a most valued officer and leader. With a membership of more than three hundred and fifty this Grange in average attendance and in practical results secured gives an example of the worth and the saving influence of cooperation. It being the twentieth anniversary the Grange was officiated in the afternoon by those who came into fellowship in the beginning. The historical address by Past Master Gilbert who occupied the chair, the poem by Sister Hersey were valuable productions and will be published in an extended notice of the day, in the Farmer. The remembrance remarks by the charter members, the inspiring music by the choir of sixteen led by Bro. Horace True, a teacher and drill master of experience, and the entire exercises were impressive and instructive. Those who are reaping to-day the benefit of all the trials and struggles of the past twenty years should be active in good work for advance of the order in all social, financial and intellectual influence.

G. M. T.

BY THOMAS DONOHO.

"That's the talk," agreed Jim. "I pity the sick an' distressed, but at the same time if they happen to have any loose cash about where it's handy to get at I feel that it's our duty to relieve them of it."

he was in Joe's power.

"Jim," said Joe, "go in an' relieve the chap of his guns while I hold him quiet. He's made a mistake in supposin' that that three hundred dollars was intended for him."

Jim acted on Joe's instructions, and a moment later the man was driven from the house and allowed to depart. The settler had entered, and watched the proceedings in silent amazement.

"Shay, if you don't mind it too much, I wish you would kiss me just once."

"I don't mind it at all," the child said, putting up her arms and lips, "because I like you. You saved the money for us so we can go home, an' you're honest an' good too, ain't you?"

Jim flushed scarlet, and for an instant cast his eyes down. But directly he looked boldly up, and with his eyes on the girl's face replied:

John had an uncle in the city, and to him she applied for identification. Knowing nothing of the circumstances, he of course identified her, but was thoroughly astonished when once out of the bank to learn the real state of affairs. He was, however, a just man,

As for John, he had always entertained an exalted opinion of John Weston, but from that night he entertained a wholesome respect for John Weston's wife.—Chicago Journal.

—Applicant for Cook—"One thing more. Is your husband fond of blondes or brunettes?" Mistress (who is fair)—"Blonde, of course." Cook—"Then I shall have my hair dyed blonde."

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem most miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of dustry and study. It possesses merit peculiar to itself."

Williams Block, Water St.,
Two Doors South of Kennebec Bridge.
AUGUSTA, ME.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

Horse Department.

RACES TO OCCUR IN 1894.

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run my farm by horse power, plow, plant, cut, and harvest everything with teams and reduce the cost of production so low that I can put three year old colts on the market, using my own stallions for service, at a net cost of not over seven dollars. If I attempted to do any portion of my work by hand this would be simply impossible.

Right here is the whole lesson in a nutshell. Horse power reduces the cost of production and therefore must be introduced wherever possible. The hand planted, hand hoed and hand harvested field won't pay to-day.

A DIFFERENCE IN STANDARDS.

A few weeks ago, noting a decided awakening in the columns of our exchange, the *Turf, Farm and Home*, the *Farmer* expressed pleasure and extended good wishes, at the same time regretting that it did not join hands for a road horse crusade, the influence of which would surely increase size and add to value.

Commenting on the above, the editor of the *Turf, Farm and Home*, with a tear in his eye, accepts the compliment, but regrets the implied reproach, and then opens the way for a friendly discussion. He says:

"Now, doctor, weren't you leaving the road horse out of your calculations while advocating that every one who had a good colt should nominate him in the recently closed trotting or pacing stakes?"

No. It by no means follows that, in advocating the lifting of a partially or altogether neglected class to the level of one receiving attention, the writer is "out of his calculations." While not attempting to occupy the field as a trotting horse paper, not one word can be found in these columns derogatory to the work of the specialist in any class. The fact that there is room for all, and that all should be recognized and encouraged, has been the cardinal point with the *Farmer* for years.

The development of speed is a one-sided education. Conditions to-day are exacting, both as regards owners and horses. So long as the limit of speed in the individual is an unknown quantity, the desire to reach it will fill the breasts of enthusiasts, and keep full the ranks of trotting or pacing horsemen, but in reaching for this there must necessarily be a letting go of something else, and the rules governing the education of colts at Palo Alto are, without doubt, correct. In substance they ignore, and so far as possible destroy, all fast walking or good road qualities, the one idea being to fix in the mind of the individual colt the single purpose in the mind of the trainer—which is the highest rate of speed. To contend that this is compatible with ideal road qualities is misleading, yet it is a broad field, an open field, and one for which those having a liking for, and an intuitive perception of, the conditions controlling, should be encouraged to enter and occupy.

Over against this is the all round education which perfects the road horse from the same blood, and very likely the same families. It makes no difference whether the trotter or driver comes from, so long as it gets there and fills the bill. The question of family is of little importance to-day compared with that of individual worth. It is the trotter able to go and repeat, sound in parts and sound by inheritance, one who falters not when pressed, but fights for the wire against all odds, this is the horse wanted on the track. On the road it is the up-headed, stylish, symmetrical animal, with a round, full knee action, a limber stifle, with every foot falling in line of motion, and therefore never calling for boots or straps to protect, a horse to go all day and come home the next to a fast walker and free driver, who never drags on the check. Because of the necessity for fixtures and appliances, ample time for track work and for intuitive perception of how extreme speed is developed, the *Farmer* has urged upon the majority of its readers the importance of the road horse question, recognizing and emphasizing the fact that the natural inclinations of the man must determine the special field of operations.

The *Turf* is the advocate of no particular breed, but appeals its readers to "demand," to be led into no "will-o'-the-wisp chase or search after the pot of gold which is found at the foot of the rainbow."

Trotters sell and the price has been in proportion to the real or prospective rate of speed. To-day it is the speed possessor which sells at living prices. The columns of newspapers have all winter been full of sales, all over the country, where well bred prospective flyers sold for less than the service fees which brought them. Shall we breed to this "demand"? Shall we seek longer "for the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow?"

At a regular weekly sale in Maine, a trotting bred three-year-old sold a few days ago for \$30, and others have sold nearly as low. These are exceptional cases and should not stand against the trotting horse industry, but this fact must stand that undeveloped speed and inferior size are a drug in every market. At one of the large sales the past winter, a mare was advertised with a low record, but the fact made prominent was that she was a perfect road horse, and as such she was sold and bought, the price being \$3400.

Whoever has watched the sales during the past three weeks must have caught an idea of how to "breed to demand." In Boston and New York 15-20 to 16-hand horses from Canada have been selling at auction for carriage, road, saddle and tandem uses, at from three to five hundred dollars each. If there are any straws indicating the "demand," they all lean towards the 15-20 to 16-hand horse, bred, reared and educated for road purposes, and these are the straws to be heeded by the breeders. The demand next year, and the year after, for this class will be greater than to-day.

It is a fact that Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont lead the procession in meeting the demand of the market, but this only adds force to the lesson. Our hills, climate and methods of breeding have combined to give us what other and more level sections cannot produce, and therefore this class should

be increased. Out of the Morgan, Drew, Knox and especially the Farnham mares will come largely the colts which will sell in 1900 at a profit, and the stallion used must be such as will insure size, substance and courage, the question of family being secondary to individual propensity.

We leave the special work of sustaining and supporting the trotters and pacers to the special turf papers, and pursue our way, recognizing the rights and upholding the efforts of all, but firm in the faith that the field for the farmers of Maine to occupy is that which will produce the largest per cent. of road horses meeting the requirements of present market demands.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

"I passed your door last evening, Miss Gillesleaves," remarked young Mr. Gilley. "How kind of you?" replied the grateful girl.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

A boy when asked what the text was, answered, "Many are cold but few are frozen."

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With this medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

Miss Elderly—"What would you do if I should tell you my age?" He—"Multiply it by two."

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Each year the people of Paris eat an average of 21,000 horses, 300 donkeys and 40 mules.

"I would say to my friends, and all who chance to read this, that I have used Adams' Eye Ointment. It is a gem in my family for a long time, and consider it a very valuable medicine. It cures when all other remedies fail; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, etc."

"E. S. GARDNER, M.D., Boston."

Oranges were first imported into England from France in 1530.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The world is dying in need of an invention that will save people when they have talked enough.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Many a man whose prayers were long, will be kept out of heaven because his yardstick was too short.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

For many ages the Chinese have had an irrigating machine, consisting of a trough and an endless chain of buckets, which carry the water up an inclined plane.

WILD HORSEMEN.

The Gauchos of South America and Their Untamable Fierceness.

The love of bloodshed seems inherent, for even boys will draw the faces upon the slightest provocation; and, as the throat and abdomen are the parts which are generally aimed at, the wounds are usually mortal. Murders and homicides cause little or no emotion. The man who respectfully salutes the stranger is more likely than not a hero who has cut many throats. It is believed that upward of one-third of the young Gauchos die a violent death. There can be no doubt but that this disregard for the sanctity of human life is largely due to the constant disturbances which are fatal to the prosperity of the South American republics.

The Gauchos are the wretched shuttles which are banded about by the bathos of rival politicians. The selfish adventurers who may succeed in grasping, for a few brief bloody moments the reins of power, find among them the rough material for an army. It is a matter of chance to what party the wild horseman will be compelled to attach himself; but, having joined one, he becomes forthwith involved in continual bloody feuds which constitute an unending vendetta. The recklessness which this engenders becomes such a second nature that he grows cruel from a sheer love of inflicting pain, or callousness to the sight of suffering.

From his infancy he has used the lasso and bolas, and has dragged the agonized animal at a gallop from the terrified herd, laughing as he hamstring it, and mocking as the coup de grace was given. His later indifference to the value of human life has been but a step in advance from these. Even his horse fails to kindle one spark of affection in his breast. He has no love for his horse, though of value for driving cattle, are only tolerated as watch dogs and scavengers. The lot of a Constantine pariah dog is a enviable compared with that owned by the Gaucho. As a natural result of the neglect or indifference with which they are treated, they become dangerous to strangers while their combats among themselves are so desperate that many are left bleeding or dead upon the ground.—Temple Bar.

A Homing Pigeon's Instinct.

A remarkable instance of the instinct of the homing pigeon has recently been experienced by a well known fancier at Moseley. Some three years ago the gentleman in question purchased a bird of a famed strain from a breeder at Widnes, and for a couple of years kept it in close confinement. Ultimately he resorted to "cutting the wing down," and at the end of twelve months allowed the bird its freedom. The pigeon could not possibly fly many yards at a stretch. Still it gained the roof, and rapidly marched along the ridges of several houses, until its recapture was out of the question. Several weeks elapsed, when the Moseley fancier received a letter from Widnes stating that the bird had returned to its former home. It was then in very poor condition, and the state of its wing showed that it could not have flown the distance other than by short flights at a time.—Birmingham (Eng.) Post.

Poultry Department.

Don't mass the chickens together. Small flocks will thrive better than large. From twenty to thirty are enough for a flock or to occupy a chicken house. Crowding, there is always trouble for the weak ones.

Avoid the dangers and the troubles resulting from over feeding young chicks. This is the chief cause of leg weakness. Feed often but only a little at a time. Make it the chief object to keep in health and also to keep growing.

Have the full number of chicks been secured and an allowance made for probable losses? If not keep up the work of hatching even though late. June pullets should begin to lay in December. More eggs will be wanted next winter to offset the lower range of prices prevailing to-day.

As soon as the breeding season closes reduce expenses by quietly sending the males not wanted for next year's breeding to the chopping block. All that are to be retained should be kept retired, shady pens, and fed on light rations. From this time the hens will do better and lay better without the males. If all the worthless and useless were removed, the saving would be an item of considerable amount.

A subscriber asks "how best to provide animal food for young chicks." Our practice has been to get a haunch bone or beef head from the butchers, leave it exposed until tainted, then bury in the yard, placing a box over the spot to protect it, for several days. By that time it will be found to be lively and the chickens will relish the maggots which multiply so rapidly. Thus at little or no expense ample supply of animal food may be obtained and that too with little labor.

As the almanacs say "About this time look out for lice." The best and easiest remedy is prevention. Never forget that clean pens, clean floors and clean roosts do not invite or welcome these friends in the poultry yard. They eat out of your substance but their eggs have no value in the market. Get rid of them, keep them out of the buildings and away from the hens. A frequent dusting with insect powder, just at dark, will clean them out, and whitewash will help free the pens. Don't harbor vermin of any kind in the poultry yard.

Oats and wheat should be the only whole grain fed the breeding or laying hens from this time forth, and the quantity should be carefully guarded. If the flocks have their liberty and roam the fields at will, they will pick up quite a per cent. of their food supply, so that the night feeding need not be more than one quart for every twenty hens. This should be wisely scattered so that it will be more slowly devoured. Feed a little cooked mash early in the morning by five or half-past—just enough to satisfy the hunger of the birds. If the flocks are confined the grain should be so fed that every hen will be kept scratching all day.

When one stops to consider that the poultry industry as such hardly had an existence until fifty years ago, the growth in number of breeds and especially in franchises of these breeds seems wonderful. Then, too, the average production has been increased many fold. To claim that the limit in either direction has been reached would be the wildest folly, yet men act upon that basis and by their want of method in breeding and feeding put obstacles in the pathway of the hens. Some knowledge, real or intuitive of the steps covered is necessary in order for further improvement. The breeder can be directed and moulded at the will of the breeder, and the possible production no man can determine. Here as elsewhere is where the greatest compensation may be found in return for patient investigation and skillful management.

FEEDING HARD-BOILED EGGS.

Formerly it was a frequent recommendation that hard-boiled eggs be fed to chicks, and in fact it is excellent, but the difficulty is that such food is given to excess, causing the chicks to have bowel disease. For very young chicks a hard-boiled egg chopped fine and fed once a day with any other food that the chicks will eat will do them no injury, but prove highly beneficial. Another excellent mode of feeding an egg to chicks is to beat it, add a gill of fresh milk, thicken with cornmeal and feed on clean boards. The raw egg will be found nutritious and invigorating to weak chicks, and the mess will be relished. The cornmeal dough should be stiff, and in no manner wet and soft.—Poultry Keeper.

LOW PRICES.

"What causes the present extremely low prices of eggs," writes a subscriber and the reply must be the general business depression which reduces consumption. A Boston cold dealer states that his sales for the past winter fell off twenty thousand tons from the year before, while the number of customers was fully maintained. This is another indication of the same fact. The ever widening circle now touches the farms which last year did not feel the stringency, and prices rule lower for all products, simply because consumption is reduced. It is one of the inevitable conditions and time only can restore former prices and former volume of consumption. Meanwhile the study must be to reduce the cost and increase the product so that a fair margin may be obtained. We are all members of one body, and when one suffers all suffer. The enforced idleness of the wage worker carries a measure of hardship out on the farms which time only can relieve.

FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Aroostook County Agricultural Society—At Houlton, Sept. 12th and 13th.
Androscoggin Agricultural Society—At Livermore Falls, Aug. 28th, 29th and 30th.
Buxton and Houlton Agricultural Society—At Buxton, Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th.
Baldwin and Sebago Lake View Agricultural Association—At East Sebago, Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th.
Central Washington Agricultural Society—Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
Eastern Maine Agricultural Society—At Bangor, Aug. 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st.
Bangor and Houlton Agricultural Society—At Bangor, Sept. 11th and 12th.
Hancock County Fair Association—At Wiscasset, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
Lewiston Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Danversville, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
Maine State Fair—At Lewiston, Sept. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
North Washington Agricultural Society—At Lakeside Park, Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th.
North Waldo Agricultural Society—At Unity, Sept. 25th and 26th.
North Franklin Agricultural Society—At Phillips, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
North Oxford Agricultural Society—At Andover, Sept. 20th and 21st.
Oxford County Agricultural Society—On the grounds between Norway and South Norwalk, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
Oxford Valley Agricultural Association—At Cornish, Aug. 28th, 29th and 30th.
South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windor, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.
Somerset Central Agricultural Society—At Penobscot, Sept. 12th and 13th.
West Washington Agricultural Society—At West Washington, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.
York County Agricultural Society—At the Saco Driving Park, Aug. 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st.

A RAT-CATCHING FOX.

It is well known that rats are often to be found in large numbers on board ship, but there may be people who do not know that they also frequent coal mines.

There they become a great nuisance. They steal the food from the dinner cans of the miners; they rush to the barns when the mules are being fed, and cats are taken down the shafts and kept in the mines so as to reduce the number of the rodents.

There was a coal mine, however, in Lackawanna valley, Pennsylvania, which had, a few years ago, a better rat catcher than any cat ever showed itself to be.

One morning the mine foreman had stepped into the car and started down the shaft, when a fox leaped into the shaft and landed on the car close beside him. The same liberal premiums will be offered for rats as for foxes.

The fox was trembling all over, and looked as if it had been chased by a hound for hours. It had evidently plunged into the shaft to escape from its pursuer.

It seemed puzzled as to where it was, and kept jumping from side to side of the car until the bottom of the shaft was reached, when it sprang off and disappeared in the gangway.

The foreman told the men not to snare or hurt the fox, and they did not. Jerry, which Reynard was named, soon grew accustomed to his strange surroundings, and before long he began to slay the big rats in a way that would have made a cat or terrier turn green with envy.

When the mules were being fed and the rats flicked to the stable, Jerry was there, too, and the mules ate undisturbed. Then, when they were at work, Jerry shifted his field of operations to the neighborhood of the miners' dinner cans, and ended the careers of many a thieving rat. Nobody ever frightened him, and he got to be very tame and confiding.

After Jerry had lived three months in the mine, he must have got homesick, for one day he jumped on board a loaded car at the bottom of the shaft and was hoisted to the surface.

The men never expected to see Master Reynard again, but on the second morning after his escape he made his appearance at the breaker's, stepped on board a car and was carried down into the mine.

The men and boys were delighted to see him, and he at once resumed business. During the following spring and summer he rode up the shaft every few weeks, stayed away a day or two, and then appeared at the head of the shaft and waited for a car to take him down. The rats had to hustle when Jerry got back from his holidays.

In the fall work was suspended in the mines, and the mules and cats were brought to the surface. Jerry was searched for all through the gangways, but could not be found, and it was supposed he had quietly slipped on a car and got away without any one seeing him.

Six weeks later, when work was to be resumed, the foreman went down the mine and found Jerry lying dead in the mule barn. He had never been out of the mine. Every rat was killed, and as there was no other food for him to get, the poor fellow had starved to death.—Golden Days.

Now we got even with him. The dinner was in progress—it was a dinner given in honor of some very important new acquaintance. Just before the guests arrived the master of the house had been intensely rude and annoying to his wife, and she had not forgotten it. There was a moment's pause in the buzz of conversation round the beautiful table, gleaming with lights, blushing with roses. Then the wife leaned forward and in a voice soft and low enough to attract the attention of the whole company, said sweetly: "By the way, James, what was that story you told me to lead up to in the middle of dinner?"—Philadelphia Times.

Do not be deceived.—The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always Strictly Pure White Lead

"ANCHOR" (Cincinnati).
"ARMSTRONG & MCKELVY" (Pittsburgh).
"ATLANTIC" (New York).
"BEYMER-BAUMAN" (Pittsburgh).
"BRADLEY" (New York).
"BROOKLYN" (New York).
"COLLIER" (St. Louis).
"CORNBELL" (Buffalo).
"DAVIS-HAMBERG" (Pittsburgh).
"ECKSTEIN" (Cincinnati).
"FARNESTOCK" (Pittsburgh).
"JEWETT" (New York).
"KENTUCKY" (Cincinnati).
"JOHN T. LEWIS & CO." (Phila.).
"MORLEY" (Cleveland).
"MISSOURI" (St. Louis).
"RED SEAL" (St. Louis).
"SALEM" (Salem, Mass.).
"SHIPMAN" (Chicago).
"SOUTHERN" (St. Louis and Chicago).
"UTTER" (New York).
"UNION" (New York).

The recommendation of any of them to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-cent tin of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in mixing shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood. Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

ROSTER BRANCH, Congress and Purchase Streets, Boston.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

THE IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED CLEVELAND BAY STALLION, Scampston Electricity

English Register No. 1893. American Register No. 842.

Foaled May, 1889. Imported 1890. Height 15.3 hands. Weight 1200 pounds. Color, bright bay with black points.

Breeder, J. SCRATH, Grosmont, Yorkshire, Eng. Importer, E. E. BROWN, Aurora, Ill.

To those desiring to breed mares to a good Cleveland Bay Stallion I offer the services of my horse, SCAMPSTON ELECTRICITY, with the fullest confidence. In size, color, symmetry and form, and in his own points, he ranks with the very best of his race and shows his high lineage. He is a beautiful bay, perfectly sound and kind. He is 15.3 hands and weighs 1200 lbs.

SCAMPSTON ELECTRICITY will stand at the farm of his owner, on Western Avenue, two miles out from the city.

Terms, to Warrant, \$25.00. No business done on Sunday. Due care will be exercised, but all accidents to mares at owner's risk. Mares taken to and from the care free of charge.

12419 FRANK P. BECK, Augusta, Me.

ELMWOOD FARM, : : : SEASON 1894.

LOTHAIRE, 979. GEMARE 134. CAPTAIN 965

My imported French Coach Stallions (out of the most noted trotting families in France) will make the season at

ELMWOOD FARM, POLAND, ME., J. S. SANBORN, Prop'r, - P. O. Address, Lewiston Jet., Me.

TERMS: Service Fee \$50.00 to warrant, for use of --- (GEMARE, LOTHAIRE, CAPTAIN).

SPECIAL PREMIUMS Offered by J. S. Sanborn at the Me. State Agricultural Fair, 1894.

For the best foal of 1893 sired by GEMARE, LOTHAIRE, or CAPTAIN, \$25.00, provided blue ribbon is won at the coming Maine State Fair, season of 1894. For the best yearling of 1894 sired by GEMARE, LOTHAIRE or CAPTAIN, two or more to enter, \$30.00; the first \$15.00, second \$10.00, and third \$5.00—\$15.00 additional to the winner of the blue ribbon.

The same liberal premiums will be offered for foals of 1895. It will pay you to breed to these stallions. Remember that colts by these stallions won first honors in direct trotting at the Maine State Fair, and that evidence of individual superiority is necessary. Breed your mares where merit is insured in the colts.

THE SEER 2,192, (\$50 TO WARRANT) SIDNUT, Maine's Race Stallion. Maine's Future Popular Sire.

THE SEER holds the fastest race record for Maine stallions at 3, 5 and 6 miles. His colts have style, size, finish and speed. Sire Gen. Benton, 18 in the list; dam by Electioneer, 132 in the list.

Breed for Size, Substance, Finish, Courage and Speed.

Breed TO THE SEER and SIDNUT! For particulars and catalogues, address,

AUBURN STUD, : : : H. WESLEY HUTCHINS, Prop'r, AUBURN, ME.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of OLIVER A. BORNEMAN, late of Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Attest, 1894. 27 ELIZA F. BORNEMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of F. L. GORDON, late of Readfield, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Attest, 1894. 27 EMILY C. GORDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of FRANK CARL, late of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Attest, 1894. 27 SARA W. CARL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of PHILADELPHIA BURN, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to



A MARTYR TO INDIGESTION Cured by Using Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Words of Comfort to All who Suffer from
Dyspepsia.

"For years, I was a martyr to indigestion, and had about given up all hope of ever finding relief, as the complaint only seemed to grow worse instead of better, under ordinary treatment. At last, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I hereby testify that after using only three bottles, I was cured. I can, therefore, confidently recommend this medicine to all similarly afflicted."—FRANKLIN BECK, Avoca, Ia.

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Beck and believe any statement he may make to be true."—W. J. MAXWELL, Drug-gist and Pharmacist, Avoca, Ia.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for general debility and, as a blood-purifier, find it does exactly as is claimed for it."—S. J. ADAMS, Ezzell, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if only cured.

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Items of General News.

The Senate has concluded to spend an hour or more daily on the tariff bill.

A five-foot boy killed an 11-foot snake at Saybrook, Conn., last week.

A recent frost destroyed 75,000 tomato plants belonging to a Willimantic, (Conn.) farmer.

The impression is growing that the Tabernacle in Brooklyn was destroyed by the deliberate act of an incendiary.

Snow fell to the depth of six inches in Kentucky, Sunday night, doing great damage to the young crops.

Five cases of small pox were reported at the Health Department of New York city, Monday.

Six anarchists, condemned for complicity in the attempt to assassinate Gen. Martinez de Campos, were shot in Barcelona, Monday morning.

On Wednesday, Pawtucket, R. I., met with a loss by fire amounting to \$500,000. Quite an amount of vessel property was burned.

Reports at Nashua, N. H., Tuesday morning, show that the frost of Monday night did much damage to the early crops in the Merrimack valley towns.

Seven persons were killed in a collision between a freight and work train on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley road Saturday.

Emile Henry, who threw the bomb in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, Paris, February 12, was executed at daybreak on Monday.

Probably the most severe storm that ever swept Lake Michigan has strewn the shore with wreckage, and some fifteen lives have been lost.

Friends of W. C. P. Breckinridge, in Kentucky, have sent him a request that he withdraw from his canvass for renomination. They regard his cause as hopeless.

Six hundred motormen on the Atlantic road in Brooklyn have refused to buy new uniforms and the road will not let them work unless they do. Consequently no cars are running.

Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church of America, died Thursday morning in Brooklyn, N. Y., from Bright's disease of the kidneys. He has been suffering for some time.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that the Bavarian upper house, in secret session, has decided to depose the insane King Otto in favor of his uncle, Prince Luitpold, at present acting as regent and heir-apparent.

The Order of Tontine has made an assignment in Philadelphia to the Land Title and Trust Company and Francis Sunk Brown, attorney of the order.

The assets, which are principally in Pennsylvania, amount to \$1,250,000.

The Ericson submarine torpedo boat the Destroyer, is at the bottom of Rio harbor, having been sunk by an explosion. Only two of the crew were saved. Among those lost were five or six Americans. The nature of the explosion is not known.

There was another fire at Boston, on Thursday, badly damaging the handsome State street block, a six-story granite structure bounded by Atlantic Avenue on the east, India street on the south, and State street on the north. It was used as a U. S. bonded warehouse. Loss \$600,000.

The cause of the recent large Boston fire has been ascertained by investigation. A man sitting on one of the upper seats of the base hall girded scratched a match and lighted a cigar, then threw the match down through a crack in the seats, the match falling on a stringer, lighting the fire.

The jury in the case of Dr. H. C. Meyer in New York city, accused of the murder of Ludwig Brandt, to secure insurance money, on Friday brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, which carries punishment of imprisonment for life. A motion has been made for a new trial.

The most severe hail storm ever known in that section, visited Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday evening. Hail stones as big as golf balls and in places as large as a man's head were measured three inches in diameter. Great damage was done to skylights and shrubbery. Reports from the country indicate that crops have been terribly injured. The storm was very severe as far south as Crestline.

The President on Tuesday sent to the Senate the nomination of Albert W. Bradbury of Portland, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maine. Mr. Bradbury is a son of Hon. Bion Bradbury, a graduate of the class of 60, Bowdoin College, the class of Congressman Reed. Mr. Bradbury was born in Eastport in 1840, and entered upon the practice of law in 1865.

Coxey, Browne and Jones were sentenced by Judge Miller in the Washington police court, Monday, to twenty days in jail for violating the statute of the United States, prohibiting a display of partisan banners in the capital grounds, and Coxey and Browne were fined \$5 each additional for trespassing on the grass, the alternative being another ten days in jail. Jones was acquitted on the last charge.

The Baltimore and Ohio southwest passenger train ran over a cow at Beltsville, Ohio, Thursday night, and was derailed. The accident occurred on a high embankment. The train rolled down the bank and six persons were severely injured. Hon. George J. Lund, representative of the second Maryland district, had an arm badly smashed, necessitating amputation, besides sustaining internal injuries which may prove fatal.

Edmund Yates, the author and journalist, was stricken with apoplexy Saturday evening at the Washington theatre, London, where Lytton's "Money" was playing. He was removed to the Savoy hotel, where he died Sunday afternoon. Mr. Yates would have been 65 years old today. He has published a number of books. In 1872, Mr. Yates lectured in the United States. In 1874 he founded the World, a London Weekly, which has a wide circulation. He was sole proprietor of this journal until he died.

The Empire city Colosseum and Washington Park, better known as Jones' Woods, New York, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. Beside it lie the ruins of one of the largest stone works in the city, about fifteen stables and twice as many stables; and among the ashes are the charred skeletons of fifty horses. During the conflagration the screams of the animals, as the flames enveloped them, aroused the whole neighborhood. The fire spread to the stables so quickly that it was impossible to liberate the animals, and they perished in their stalls.

The schooner William Butman, Capt. Thordike of Rockland, Me., lies at anchor in the harbor of New York. While riding out the storm, Saturday afternoon, she was struck by lightning. The bolt struck the foremast, which was broken. It then took its course down the mast, splintering it considerably, and shattering the rigging of the wheel. When it reached the deck it created considerable havoc, smashing in the bulwarks, and finally passed down into the water. Except for the above injuries the vessel was not damaged, and fortunately no one on board was hurt.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Yeast Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The steamer Bertha, which arrived at Nantuxet, Alaska, from Kodiak, Alaska, the captain and crew of the San Francisco sealer Undaunted, which was caught and ground to pieces in the ice floes off the mouth of the Coscoper river. This happened on March 7 last, and from that time until April 4, when they were picked up by a coaster, the unfortunate men were confined to the drifting floe, subject to all the hardships which such a situation entailed, and the result was that when rescued they had reached the extremity of suffering, two of them being snow blind and three others deformed.

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Mr. Haskell arrived home, Tuesday night, from a six months' trip abroad, and found the house in flames. The destruction of his elegant home, the fire was under control at midnight, being confined principally to the second story at the rear of the house. Water damage is large, many carpets and furnishings being rescued. The total damage will not exceed \$35,000.

The loss by the great flood in Pierce county, Minn., was at least \$100,000. River rose high above its banks, carrying along every bridge from the head waters to the Mississippi river. At Martine, El Paso and at other places, flouring and saw mills were swept along by the flood, entailing losses of which no accurate estimate can be formed. Three farm houses with occupants are said to have been washed away by the flood. The valley of the Rush river is a scene of complete devastation. The flood was caused mainly by numerous mill dams breaking. At Hudson, (Wis.) the mill dam and saw mill were all swept away, carried away and work was received from Burkhardt, Jewett's, Greens, and other localities. That the water had reached there and was rushing over the big dam, carrying away thousands of tons of earth. The Omaha line bridge, about five hundred feet distant, was undermined, carrying away the stone abutments, which rise 25 feet above the water's edge. The lower foot bridge was also undermined. Capt. Scott of the Omaha road estimates the damage to the bridge at \$75,000. Traffic was interrupted for two weeks. The loss along the river will amount to at least \$100,000.

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The loss by the great flood in Pierce county, Minn., was at least \$100,000. River rose high above its banks, carrying along every bridge from the head waters to the Mississippi river. At Martine, El Paso and at other places, flouring and saw mills were swept along by the flood, entailing losses of which no accurate estimate can be formed. Three farm houses with occupants are said to have been washed away by the flood. The valley of the Rush river is a scene of complete devastation. The flood was caused mainly by numerous mill dams breaking. At Hudson, (Wis.) the mill dam and saw mill were all swept away, carried away and work was received from Burkhardt, Jewett's, Greens, and other localities. That the water had reached there and was rushing over the big dam, carrying away thousands of tons of earth. The Omaha line bridge, about five hundred feet distant, was undermined, carrying away the stone abutments, which rise 25 feet above the water's edge. The lower foot bridge was also undermined. Capt. Scott of the Omaha road estimates the damage to the bridge at \$75,000. Traffic was interrupted for two weeks. The loss along the river will amount to at least \$100,000.

A fearful cyclone raged in the vicinity of Toledo, Ohio, Thursday night. All modes of communication were interrupted. Ten persons met death, 13 were injured. The great storm destroyed. Edmund Schwartz, 64 years old, was hurled against a tree and almost instantly killed. Ellen Rigby, an elderly woman was killed. Three small children, names unknown, were instantly killed. Daniel Barrett, whose body was badly crushed and arm torn off, has since died. Mrs. Daniel Barrett was horribly mangled and died within two hours. Martha Dase was instantly killed. Myrtle and her limbs broken and was internally injured. She has since died. Geo. T. Oxinger was also killed; he was dismembered and his head was crushed. The section devastated is about one-quarter of a mile wide and six or seven miles long. The great storm, which shaped cloud travelled in an irregular southeasterly course. Houses, barns, and everything in the path of the storm were carried away and nothing was left to mark the spot where they stood, except huge holes in the ground. The greatest damage was done about one mile from where the tornado rose and passed on east. Daniel Barrett, his wife and their two granddaughters, Martha and Myrtle Dase were killed, and the house was so completely demolished that not even a portion of the foundation is left. Mrs. Barrett was carried over a quarter of a mile and dropped in a cornfield. The mangled limbs were found about a hundred yards further. Daniel Barrett was carried about forty rods from where the tornado struck him. His left hand was torn off at the wrist and one leg was beaten into pulp.

The steamer Bertha, which arrived at Nantuxet, Alaska, from Kodiak, Alaska, the captain and crew of the San Francisco sealer Undaunted, which was caught and ground to pieces in the ice floes off the mouth of the Coscoper river. This happened on March 7 last, and from that time until April 4, when they were picked up by a coaster, the unfortunate men were confined to the drifting floe, subject to all the hardships which such a situation entailed, and the result was that when rescued they had reached the extremity of suffering, two of them being snow blind and three others deformed.

The Bradford, Mass., police made an arrest Friday, which it is believed, will clear up the numerous robberies which have recently occurred in that city. Boston and Maine depots in that section. Station Agent Houston, of the Haverhill bridge depot, on returning from a visit to Haverhill at noon, was about to unlock his office door when he discovered that it was open, and opening the door, he saw a man kneeling in front of the safe, and the door of which was open. The thief did not hear Houston approach and was about to remove the money from the safe, when Mr. Houston grabbed a billy which was lying near by, and ordered the man to give up the revolver he held in his hand. The thief was taken by surprise, and turned over the weapon, and he was placed in the town lock up.

He refused to give his name to his captors.

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BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, May 22, 1894.

The market holds steady, and there is a good deal of doing in small lots of flour all the time. We quote fine, superfine and extra at \$2 00@2 75; extra seconds at \$2 50@3 25; winter wheat patents at \$3 35@3 85; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$4 50@5 00; Minnesota bakers', \$2 50@3 00; spring wheat patents at \$3 80@4 40; spring wheat, clear and straight, \$4 50@5 00. These quotations include jobbers' and millers' prices. Rye flour is steady at \$2 75@3 20 per bbl.

Corn meal is quiet, with sales at \$1 00@1 25 for choice kiln dried.

Oat meal is firm, and sales have been at \$4 70@4 95 for cut, and \$5 45@4 70 for rolled and ground.

Grain. There was very little change in prices to-day, but the tone was not as firm as on Monday. Corn on the track here sold at 42@43¢, per bushel, and to arrive there were sales of Chicago No. 2 yellow at 45¢, and of No 3 yellow at 47¢, per bushel. Oats were in fair demand on the spot and clipped on track sold at 43@44¢, No 2 white at 43¢, and No 3 white at 42¢, per bushel. To arrive there were offerings of clipped at 43¢@44¢; No 2 white at 43¢, and No 3 white at 42¢, per bushel. For extra straw 43¢, and mixed at 41¢@42¢, per bushel.

Millfeed—